THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 279 R

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Czechs Turn to Reich Axis
Magyars Press for Areas
Germany's Colonial Views

¶ **Control**—The sway of the swastika sweeps in widening circles, cutting a swath straight toward its pan-Germanic objectives in central Europe. Over the week end it swung over Czechoslovakia, razing the last obstruction to Reich dominance of Mittel Europa, when the Czech Foreign Minister Chvalkovsky informed the Soviet Foreign Minister Alexandrovsky that the Czech Government was no longer interested in maintaining the arms pact with Russia. Simultaneously the smothering of free speech goes on as the Communist press is hushed, and the Liberal press (especially Jew controlled) prepares to abandon the field. Another evidence of the extent of Nazi influence over Czechoslovakia is the action taken by the Prague chapter of Sokol, Czech patriotic organization, urging control of the Jews with provisions for expulsion.

¶ **Proposals**—The fifth proposal from Czechoslovakia is read and rejected by the Hungarians and a deadline is said to have been set for Wednesday. If this is so, unless the Prague Government concedes to Hungarian territorial demands, it is threatened, an army of some 500,000 is ready to cross the frontier in an attempt to seize disputed areas. "Justice for Hungary" is the slogan which appears on practically every billboard in Budapest, arousing a wave of patriotism. The Magyars are wroth to see German and Polish demands satisfied while Budapest is asked to await the outcome of protracted negotiations. "We are not afraid," is the phrase military and civilian populations are quoting as they watch the heavy concentration of troops along the frontier. • Recalling that it was the Munich peace which started the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, the logical question arises: Will another Munich prevent a clash of arms in the Czech-Hungarian dispute?

¶ **Objections**—The Rumanian Government steps into the picture to protest any wedding of Czechoslovakia's divorced areas. The creation of a common Hungarian-Polish border, the attempt of Hungary to expand, and the inclination of Poland to support Hungary are all opposed by Rumanian public opinion, revealed by government spokesmen as well as by the press. One paper points out that the unification of Poland and Hungary has never worked satisfactorily for Rumania, and recommends that Rumanians admit of no discussion over giving up their common border with Czechoslovakia. • Since Rumania has long been co-operating with the Third Reich in trade and foreign affairs, its voice is likely to carry influence in Berlin, and the possibilities seem not remote that this may exert some influence toward forcing a peaceful settlement of the Czech-Hungarian problem.

¶ **Colonies**—Berlin again delineates its position regarding the return of colonies. In a semi-official diplomatic memorandum, made public over the week-end, it explains that Germany looks on former colonies as still the property of the Reich; contends the property has been under "trusteeship" for the past twenty years, that now it is time it was returned. It insists on the justice of this claim under the assertion that the colonies were wrongly removed. On the other hand, Germany admits the difficulty of making the transfer, so it doesn't insist on immediate settlement, but it does object to any campaign to present arguments against the restoration of the colonies to Germany.

¶ **Co-operation** — As Japanese troops march into a blazing Canton, where water mains are blasted, buildings bombed and the Chinese policy of laying waste the land it relinquishes is invoked, word comes from Tokyo that Japan's policy will constitute a sort of "forced co-operation" in a China held indefinitely under military occupation after the war is ended. The statement, of course, assumes the early fall of Hankow and the consolidation of Japanese gains.

¶ **Labor**—A floor under the wages and a ceiling over the hours of something like 11,000,000 American working men goes into effect with the implementation of the Labor Standards Act but the immediate results will affect only about 2,250,000 workers. Almost simultaneously its administrator receives pledges of co-operation from many state governors. The wage-hour law has the same theme as the NIRA of 1933, namely, that of decreasing hours of work, increasing wages, thus increasing jobs and raising wages, thus stimulating consumer purchasing power.

¶ **Sermon**—The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of Christ Methodist Church, New York City, sounds a call to the "strong men" throughout Christendom to meet and overcome the cult of the strong man in politics. "Power gained by dominance," he says, "is likely to be short-lived, because its subjects grow restless and rebellious. . . . What we need is strong men of Christ, leagued together for service. . . . It is the Church against the world in a new, vivid sense."

Flies Italy's Colors to New Peak

© International

Col. Mario Pezzi

Single-Engined Italian Plane Reaches 10½ Mile Altitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUIDONIA, Italy, Oct. 24—Such an indefatigable striver for aviation records is Italy that the official world's records are studded with its successes in many categories of speed and distance.

It was not surprising therefore Oct. 22 when from Italy's little community of Guidonia near Rome, which is entirely devoted to air activities, Col. Mario Pezzi of the Italian Army soared up into the blue Italian skies in his little single-engine Caproni biplane.

Down to earth later, when the little smoked film on Colonel Pezzi's barograph was read and checked, it indicated an altitude of 56,017 feet, well over 10½ miles, and a world's record for single-engined planes without payload.

Well over a year ago, in May, 1937, Colonel Pezzi tried for the world's record in the same class and just failed at 51,361 feet. This week's attempt eclipsed last May's by 4,656 feet.

English and Americans are the closest to Italy for altitude records in the powered classes. England leads with Flight Lieut. Maurice James Adams' flight of 53,936 feet on June 30, 1937, from South Farnborough, England. Lieut. Apollo Soucek still holds the American record made in a Wright plane over Anacostia, D. C., an ascent of 43,165 feet, made on June 4, 1930.

Japanese Bomb British Ship

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24 (AP)—Japanese aerial bombing of a British warship and a customs dispute over an American passenger liner today added two new incidents to the long list of international complications in the China war.

Bombs from six Japanese planes fell about and damaged the superstructure of the British gunboat Sandpiper, anchored at Changsha about 200 miles southwest of Hankow. There were no casualties.

The customs dispute arose over Japanese refusal to clear the Dollar Liner President Coolidge early this morning for San Francisco, with a cargo of silver valued at more than $4,000,000 which the Japanese-sponsored Government apparently considered its property.

The Dollar Line agreed to unload the silver whereupon permission was granted to sail at 8 a. m., Tuesday.

Chinese customs officials on Sunday issued permits for export of the silver and for departure of the Coolidge, and passengers took the tender to board the ship in midstream before Japanese officials cancelled the permits.

United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss was understood to have referred the matter to Washington.

The silver, loaded under United States Marine guard, was reported consigned to the Chase National Bank of New York.

The Japanese-sponsored Government of Shanghai with the co-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

U.S. Felt Key To Any Effort To Curb Japan

Washington ponders over effect of events in China but no action seems indicated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—While public opinion is still generally preoccupied with Europe, and with the implications of the Munich Settlement to South America, the State Department has turned to the Far East, where Japan is engaged in reaping a rich harvest, and pondering earnestly both the import of recent events and the possibilities of some kind of action to halt Japan's victorious march.

President Roosevelt's hint of extensive American arms expansion has been publicly predicated on Munich's implications to Latin America. Actually implications in the Far East have been a paramount factor in the background decisions.

In other words as Japan has moved into South China and now adds direct interference with American commerce by halting the Liner Coolidge at Shanghai to previous evidences of increasing control of Chinese trade, Washington has answered by indications of a greatly expanded Navy. But whether any steps will be taken in the diplomatic field is highly uncertain.

Public Opinion Puzzle

What the groping experts in the State Department feel primarily is a helplessness in the face of a public opinion presumably hostile to any direct use of American force to halt Japan at this stage of its advance. And it is considered axiomatic that there will be no outside opposition to Japan unless the United States takes the initiative. Britain and France are heavily involved in Europe. As seen from here there is no immediate prospect of initiative on their part to curb Japan. At the same time it is considered equally fundamental that both Britain and France would assist the United States if it took the initiative.

In other words it is felt that the United States is the key to any international move to curb Japan. But there is no indication in high quarters here that any move is in prospect. The Brussels Conference last year was an effort to test both the possibilities of international action and of the willingness of American public opinion to support some positive diplomatic move against Japan by the weight of the American Navy.

Brussels is considered to have failed primarily because American public opinion seemed to be hostile to such American initiative. Such was the analysis of American public opinion reported to the Brussels conferees by Japan's observing Ambassador, Hirosi Saito, here. And nothing was done or said to challenge his analysis.

Tested by Stimson

The Kellogg Pact was tested as a vehicle for collaboration against Japan in 1931 by Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State. It failed. The Nine Power Pact was the basis for American participation in the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Rumania Resists Move For Expanded Hungary

Hungary ready to march, it threatens, unless it is granted Czech lands of Magyar population.

Bucharest moves closer to Berlin by opposition to Polish-Hungarian plan for common frontier.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Hungarian Government in an official communiqué yesterday stated that the latest Czechoslovak territorial proposals were unacceptable.

The communiqué said that the Czechoslovak proposals, the fifth set to be made, constituted an attempt to give greater satisfaction to the Magyar geographical requirements but were unacceptable because they left important Hungarian towns such as Pozsony Nitra, Kassa, Ungvar, and Munkacs under Czechoslovak sovereignty.

It said that the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister informed the Hungarian Government that his proposal should be taken as a general basis for negotiation and not as excluding future modifications.

The details of the Czechoslovak offer and the Hungarian answer will be published simultaneously by the two governments when the Hungarian answer is received by the Czechoslovak Cabinet, it was said.

The Hungarian Army is concentrated along Czechoslovakia's border, ready to march at a moment's notice.

A precarious internal political situation in Hungary was believed to be forcing the Government's hand.

Hungarian Nazis have strongly criticized the Government for its failure to act with greater speed and determination when Germany and Poland marched in and occupied their respective minority districts in the Sudenten and Silesia.

Street demonstrations took place all over Hungary yesterday with thousands of participants demanding "immediate occupation" of the Czechoslovak districts in which Hungarians claim 1,000,000 or more Magyars have lived since the World War.

Budapest police banned a scheduled procession because of fear of disturbances.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 24—The Rumanian Government, press, and public opinion have taken an absolutely uncompromising attitude against all revisionism, and especially against Hungary's attempts at expansion. Rumania shows itself unqualifiedly opposed to Poland's policy of establishing a common Hungarian-Polish border by Hungary's taking over of Ruthenia, the eastern section of Czechoslovakia. The press here writes very sharply against Poland's support of Hungary.

The former Prime Minister, Nicholas Iorga, leader of the National Democratic Party, has just published an editorial under the title of "Polungaria" in which he points out that in the past unification of Poland and Hungary has always proved disastrous for Rumania.

Rumanians refuse even to discuss the matter of giving up their common border with Czechoslovakia. This unconditional refusal to form any kind of common alliance with Hungary and Poland naturally brings Rumania nearer to Germany. In view of this attitude it is assumed that in foreign affairs Rumania is co-operating closely with the Third Reich.

Trade Credits From Reich

In trade Germany is Rumania's chief customer. At the present moment no other country is even a close second. A trade commission is soon to arrive from Berlin which by offering long credits and extensive aid to developing natural resources will undoubtedly increase still more Rumania's economic dependence on the Reich.

The leading article in today's Viitorul, organ of the former Liberal Party and one of the chief cham-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

More U. S. Property Seized By Mexico in Oil Dispute

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

Fourth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In a world which moves on wheels and behind propellers, it has long since been demonstrated that the nation which controls the oil necessary to keep the wheels moving also controls a vital element in the balance of power. Grim battles for this control have been waged and are being waged over the face of the earth with two great companies dominating the world's supply of the precious fluid. They are the United States-owned Standard Oil Company and the British and Dutch-owned Royal Dutch Shell.

The complexity of their operations reveals at a peak the power of men to organize, produce, and distribute. It also reveals the awe-provoking power which these companies wield, and their international influence in both economic and political affairs. It is no exaggeration to say they represent as formidable a combination of ability, money, and influence as exists in the business world today.

When, therefore, a Mexican President defies this combination, as President Cardenas did when he expropriated the United States and British-owned oil industry on March 18, there are bound to be fireworks. And fireworks have been flaring over the Mexican sky ever since. Furthermore, the explosions have brought international and internal repercussions.

It seems obvious here that when President Cardenas decreed expro-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Mexican Government expropriated downtown rented offices of two American Oil companies this week end, despite a temporary injunction granted by the Second District Federal Court and served during the actual seizure.

As a result United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels made representations to the Foreign Office, and was told the matter would be taken up at once.

The offices were those of the Titania and Mercedes Petroleum Companies, affiliates of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Five agents of the Ministry of National Economy entered the offices shortly after noon Saturday and presented a brief document saying the Government "needs the offices" to carry on its petroleum business, and that the Government's decree of March 18 expropriating foreign-owned oil properties was applicable.

Within an hour the agents, while sealing up the doors with Government-stamped adhesive tape, were served with an "amparo," the nearest Mexican equivalent to an injunction. After hurried telephoning, the agents said they would continue the expropriation since the court order had arrived after they were actually in possession.

The first expropriation order applied only to the building, which was rented by the companies. When this was noted at the scene, a second order arrived covering "all contained" in the offices. The oil companies' loss was chiefly desks, cabinets, and other office furniture and supplies.

Ambassador Daniels said:

"I took the matter up with the Foreign Office about their taking over the property after the amparo had been issued. Gen. Eduardo Hay, Secretary of Foreign Relations, was not in, but Mr. Beteta (a subsecretary) said he would take it up the first thing Monday morning."

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

Hull Trade Policy Wins Special Honor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull received today the first Robert Dollar Memorial Award as the individual who contributed most toward advancing American foreign trade in 1937.

John F. Tinsley, Chairman of the Award Committee, and E. P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, presented the citation and plaque. The award was established by the late Capt. Robert Dollar, founder of the Dollar Steamship Line.

Secretary Hull, in accepting it, said American foreign commercial policy was "consecrated to the task of seeking economic disarmament and the liberalizing of world trade, for only thus can we hope to build stable foundations for world peace."

Sunday Fishing Stirs Strike by Scot Girls

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, Oct. 24 (AP)—Sales in the big herring markets of Yarmouth and Lowestoft were halted today by a strike of 2,400 Sabbath-keeping Scottish girls in the fish packing plants.

The girls who flock to these English ports each year to salt and pack fish during the herring season, quit work in protest against Sunday fishing by English boats. They contended that Sunday catches gave the English an advantage over Scottish fishermen, who do not fish on the Sabbath.

This Changing World

The Fall of Canton—Japan Cuts the Avenue of Chinese War Supplies From Hong Kong and the World—A Serious Blow to China's Hopes

By H. B. Elliston

For once in the sorry Sino-Japanese campaign, Japan has done something of which it can be proud, militarily, and only militarily speaking. Or the Cantonese have blotted the Chinese record by selling out. It is difficult as yet to make out how Canton was captured. At any rate, the southern capital of China is in Japan's hands, taken in a lightning 100 miles' thrust from the pirate-infested Bias Bay.

The fall of Canton is not important in itself. Japan is learning—and it is amazing that it should ever have had occasion to learn—that you cannot conquer China simply by capturing any single city or group of cities. China is like an air cushion. If you sit on it in one spot, it bulges out in another; for of all the countries of the world, China is a civilization rather than a state or even a nation. However, the fall of Canton is significant because the main source of war supplies to Hankow is now cut off.

Shanghai is the normal port for the teeming Yangtze Valley of which Hankow is the real capital. Goods are transshipped there for Hankow on river steamers. Or they can go along the broad and yellow waters of the Yangtze River all the way from the foreign port of consignment. For months past, however, Shanghai and the mouth of the Yangtze River have been under Japanese surveillance. The blockade which the Japanese have flung around the China coast, in defiance of all international law, is focused on Shanghai. So the Chinese have had to look southward for those munitions of war which they have to import. They have looked along a railroad all the way to the seaport of Canton. Canton trades with the outside world, but its main business is done through the 100 miles distant British colony of Hong Kong. And Hong Kong for over a year has thus been the main transshipment point for most of the munitions which the Chinese have been using in the war around Hankow.

The spectacle of Hong Kong as a tower of Chinese strength has been enough to make one rub one's eyes. In my time the British Colony was represented as sucking the lifeblood out of China. It became British in 1841. Like present-day Bias Bay, it was then a pirates' lair, a bare precipitous rock. The Chinese themselves when they gave it away hardly knew it existed. And the British Government seriously questioned the wisdom of those men on the spot who insisted on its retention as the prize of the first war over the right to trade in everything besides opium with the haughty Chinese.

But those early traders dreamed very practical dreams and saw very concrete visions. Hong Kong is a testimonial to their foresightedness, a pearl of an island which takes away the breath as one approaches it by day or night. It is the distributor for the trade of South China. And it has become not only an emporium of war trade, but also an asylum for Chinese Government and Chinese people alike. The jealous Chinese have now cause for gratitude for a foreign flag so close to their harassed shores.

It is the Japanese turn to be jealous. The anti-Britishism exhibited from time to time in Tokyo may be traced to Hong Kong. Living has been dangerous for the colony. They could escape Japanese wrath only so long as the Japanese were convinced that the British Lion would show his claws at any interference with Hong Kong. Japan hitherto has contented itself with futile efforts to buy off the Cantonese and equally futile efforts to bomb the railroad to Hankow into permanent ruin.

Munich put a different complexion on things. The Japanese timed their coups with a nice regard for European complexities. When the Lion purred at Munich, the Nipponese imagined they heard the purr all the way to Canton. Accordingly they raided Canton from Bias Bay, and in capturing it have hamstrung the colony as the base of Chinese supplies.

Hong Kong witnessed its transformation as a Chinese base with serenity but not without preparedness for just such a time as the present. A ticklish situation may develop. There could not possibly be any British fight over a vanished trade, even for a capital investment; but the pillboxes and wasp boats and fortifications generally are warnings that this easternmost spot of the Empire will not be sullied with impunity. However, the Japanese have cut Hong Kong's arteries. Why bother about the heart?

Perhaps the war trade may not entirely shrivel up. The Chinese are the most adept smugglers in the world. And the Canton-Hong Kong region is an ideal place for smuggling. You can go from Hong Kong to Canton all the way by water, across the narrow strait and then up the West River; or you can take a short railroad after you have crossed the strait. The West River delta is a maze of channels which doubtless will now witness a new activity as an alternative Hong Kong-Canton route to the small railroad which has served as the feeder to the Canton-Hankow Railroad.

It would be stiff overland going from then on. But the Chinese are ingenious people. They have already developed an overland trade through Indo-China, through Burma and through Turkestan in preparation for the day when Hong Kong could no longer be relied upon. Withal the fall of Canton would appear to foreshadow the end of organized Chinese resistance to the Nipponese legions.

Storm Centers

© Underwood; Wide World

Robert A. Taft (Rep.) who faces Robert J. Bulkley (Dem.) (below) for Senator from Ohio

WPA Indictments Accuse Relatives Of Senator Chavez

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The WPA indictments in New Mexico, under which 73 persons—some closely associated with Senator Dennis Chavez (D)—must stand trial, have aroused great political interest and research here.

"Let us try to be a little practical about these things," was a phrase Senator Chavez used more than once last June when he opposed the amendment of his colleague, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D), N. M., against politics in WPA.

And just how "practical" the New Mexican WPA situation had become now seems indicated. The Washington News publishes the following information, which it says has been undenied: "On the City, County, State, WPA and Federal pay rolls there were the following members of the Senator's family: Seven brothers-in-law, three sisters, three nieces, three nephews, one brother, one sister-in-law, and one son. Total salaries: $66,940." When this accusation was originally made, Senator Chavez' son is quoted by the News as replying: "After all, we have a lot of relatives."

Further Action Hinted

Reports are circulating in Washington that the indictments in New Mexico are by no means finished, and that even higher-placed officials may be next in line, following those returned against Stanley W. P. Miller, Senator Chavez' son-in-law, who was assistant U. S. District Attorney in Albuquerque, and the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3

Educational Campaign Urged To Protect Nation's Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Continued educational efforts are necessary to counteract "unspeakable despoliation" of the Florida forests due to "misguided drainage projects, unscrupulous shooting of wild life and burning of the woods," according to Alden H. Hadley, Educational Supervisor for the National Association of Audubon Societies in the Everglade State.

Mr. Hadley, addressing the opening session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Society at the American Museum of Natural History here today, declared that because Florida was fast becoming a playground and shooting ground for an ever-increasing number of people, "the spirit of lawlessness and vandalism is often quite rampant."

Despite the fact that the great numbers of tourists flocking to Florida are law-abiding and manifest an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the Florida scene, Mr. Hadley held that the majority was not interested or was uneducated to the need for conservation. On the other hand, the educational efforts of the Audubon Societies had been wisely commended and assisted by school officials and teachers, he said, adding that proper stress should be laid upon the methods of approach.

"We have endeavored to awaken the broadest possible interest in nature appreciation," he continued. "This interest once aroused, it follows that conservation gospel takes root, bears fruit and blossoms. I believe that a citizenry educated is the only solution."

'Links In Christianity's Chain' Page 3

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 24, 1938

World Affairs Notebook	4
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5
The Children's Page	6
Scene in Hollywood	7
The Home Forum	8
Consistency	
(With Hungarian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Sports Page	10
Shopping Column	11
Radio Timetable	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Senate Battle In Pivotal Ohio Exposes Trend

Bulkley-Taft debates are greeted by hoodlumism that is peril to free speech.

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who included Ohio in a transcontinental survey at first hand of the Nation's local and Federal political problems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Against difficulties which themselves furnish a warning about free democracy, Ohio is this year offering the Nation perhaps its most significant electoral race. The Senatorial contest between Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) and Robert A. Taft (R), son of the former President and Chief Justice.

The race is significant because the issues clearly rotate on the National Administration, and Ohio is a traditional pivotal state, evenly balanced between industrial and farm vote, with a heavy admixture of towns which are "typically American" and represent the floating middle-ground vote that decides national elections.

Moreover, the campaign presents the attractive picture of two candidates engaging in a series of six joint debates. The picture is attractive, however, only so far as the candidates are concerned, and here is where the "difficulties typical of the times" enter the scene. For the Bulkley-Taft debates are being disgraced by such disorderly audiences that there has been question of canceling some of the remaining discussions.

The first debate, at Marietta, was held before a courteous audience and on a relatively high plane of argument. The issues clashed— as they should do—and an enlightening example of the highest type of campaigning, by candidates and voters alike, was furnished.

Taft Interceded for Opponent

The second debate, at Dayton, was in supposedly Democratic territory. But toward the end a section of the crowd got out of hand and booed Senator Bulkley, the Democratic candidate, until Mr. Taft actually intervened and asked his presumed supporters to give his opponent a hearing.

The third debate, at Cincinnati, ended in complete rout. More than 3,000 citizens gathered in that City's famed Music Hall to hear the candidates but heard, instead, in the words of the Cincinnati Inquirer: "A roar of boos and catcalls." Senator Bulkley was booed derisively as he opened the debate; Mr. Taft was booed by an allegedly organized group led by a cheer leader in the first balcony; the appeals of the chairman and political leaders for order were ignored, and finally the whole meeting was cut short.

Three more debates remain on the schedule, all for this week: Tuesday at Youngstown; Thursday at Toledo; Saturday at Cleveland. At the latter debate, visitors will have paid $1.50 apiece for luncheon tickets, so little booing is expected.

Hoodlums Will Be Hoodlums

Of course, heckling and some roistering on the hustings are traditional. Hardened political candidates are used to the rough and tumble, and shrewd speakers often emerge triumphant in encounters with the audience. But for crowds to refuse a hearing altogether to candidates of the type of Senator Bulkley and Mr. Taft, after a promising beginning in their "Lincoln-Douglas" series, is taken as a sign of real significance.

Hopefully, it is reported that the disturbers were few in numbers. The individual prize went to one man who stood in the balcony and booed both speakers with tremendous and impartial vigor. Of course, hoodlums will be hoodlums, and the only answer is to keep them out of political meetings. But there have been several examples this year of crowds getting out of hand, beginning with the tumultuous conference of "little business men" in Washington, and they do seem to show an intolerance among people which bodes no good for free speech or democracy itself. So perhaps the booing at the Bulkley-Taft debates will be studied as long and significantly as the arguments themselves.

So far, many observers have given the edge in the discussions to Mr. Taft. He is the challenger, thrusting always on the aggressive. Senator Bulkley is on the defensive, and he is the solid, heavy-moving type. So from the viewpoint of forensics, the challenger seems to have the best of it.

But it remains to be seen whether debates swing votes. To most observers, the outcome in Ohio will be settled by familiar un-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

In the Boston Section:

Governor Hurley calls special session of Legislature for hurricane and flood relief.

Fishermen race runs into heavy weather; lagging wind may force postponement.

Boston City Council meet to consider debated housing plan.

Weather bureau warns of high winds tonight.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Swing From Popular Front Noted in French Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 24—New trends in French policy, both international and domestic, are expected to emerge from the swing toward Center and Right indicated in yesterday's senatorial elections.

The foreign policy as offered by Premier Eduard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet since the outcome of the recent Central European crisis gets some encouragement by the shift away from the Leftist Popular Front coalition, with its strongly anti-Fascist program. Consequently, an intensification of French diplomatic efforts to reach an understanding with Germany and Italy is anticipated.

Within France's own borders the movement away from the Left foreshadows a much more conservative financial and social policy, and marked the strengthening of new nationalistic tendencies, especially in regard to rearmament. Even the Leftist press admits "a slight but unmistakable swing to the Center" in the elections which, however, affect only 97 Senators out of 314.

"Popular Front" Repudiated

The Rightist press interprets the election outcome as a final repudiation of the Popular Front, and there is some basis for the assumption, although the senatorial ballot is by departmental electoral colleges, not by popular vote.

French Senators are chosen by electoral colleges which are selected by indirect suffrage. Members of the college in each department include deputies and representatives of departmental (county), Municipal, and Arrondissement (district) Councils.

The losers in the elections are the Radical Socialists and associated parties forming the big democratic Leftist groups in the Senate, which, despite its loss of 11 seats, still has 153 members. It now falls a few members short, however, of the absolute majority it formerly possessed, but retains effective control of the Upper House.

But the significant fact from a political viewpoint is that in nearly every case the defeated Senators were ardent Left-Wing supporters of the Popular Front, while the victors were either more moderate Radicals or members of a distinctly conservative group, called the Republican and Democratic Union, which was the greatest gainer in the elections.

Rightist Gains

Parties of the extreme Right gained ten seats, winning 34 out of the 97 contested. The Socialists gained one seat and the Republican Socialists two.

At Premier Daladier's orders Radical Socialist electors voted for Rightists wherever it appeared that Leon Blum's Socialist followers had a chance of winning.

Socialists, however, could hail one great triumph. Marx Dormoy, Socialist Minister of the Interior in M. Blum's Cabinet, defeated Marcel Regnier, Radical Socialist and former Minister of Finance, a leader of the fight against the Socialist Government in the Senate.

Minister of Interior Albert Sarraut and Minister of Agriculture Henri Queuille, both Radical Socialists, were easily re-elected.

M. Daladier won another victory when aviation factory delegates to the National Conference of Workers and Technicians accepted his demand that they work 45 hours a week instead of 40.

The Cabinet had announced yesterday it would take stern measures, if necessary, to increase the hours of work in plants serving the national defense industries.

A resolution of the workers' conference said the additional five hours of work weekly were accepted "where necessary and justified."

However, it criticized what it called "the menaces and proceedings of dictatorship used by the Premier toward workers who committed the sole crime of defending social laws."

Japanese Bombs, Too, 'Scorch the Earth' in Canton

By a Staff Artist

The Bund in Canton After an Air Raid

The smoke is from fires started by bombs dropped from Japanese planes. Shaded section of the map shows area under Japanese control.

Chinese Industry Shifting Its Base To 'Co-op' Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's "scorched earth, broken tile" policy—the destruction of practically everything of military or industrial value as the Chinese retreat before the Japanese advance—appears to have brought tremendous havoc to Canton. These destructive measures, developed under stress of war desperation, seem to have been applied to a greater extent in Canton than in any other city evacuated during the struggle.

Prior to the fall of Canton, the "scorched earth" policy had been gradually shifting to an effort toward conservation and rebuilding. The purpose was to convert the "broken tile" tradition into something more directly beneficial to the Chinese. There had been a considerable removal of industrial plants, to points inland, where they had been set up again and put into use. The method of accomplishment was through "industrial co-operatives"—a development which neutral observers had hailed as promising to build the industry of China along new and sounder lines.

Slogans Coined

Those behind the movement have coined slogans: "Restoration of Industrial Power Means Restoration of Life." "30,000 Industrial Co-operatives Means New Life For Millions." "For Productive Relief—For the Salvation of China's Industry—For Victorious Peacetime Reconstruction."

The effort to convert the industrial plant of China into something that can serve the nation, apart from the coastal areas, will have encountered a tremendous obstacle with the sudden collapse of Canton and the speed with which the Japanese drive on the provisional capital of Hankow is progressing.

But as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek pointed out in a recent resume of the new policy: "The basis of further success in prolonged resistance is not to be found in the big cities but in the villages all over China and in the fixed determination of her people."

"This declaration ties in closely with the aims of those who project the industrial co-operative idea, which is to be supported by the National Government but actually carried out by the mass of population, gathered together in industrial-based villages located either far behind the fighting lines or, in some instances, nearer the lines but mobile so that they can be quickly shifted in case of need to points of greater safety.

Little Capital Available

In analyzing the factors of the situation, it must be admitted at the outset that China does not have available a great amount of capital for industrial investment. There is not much capacity for making machinery for big factories—true also of Japan to a greater extent than is usually realized. Permanent large factories can be built only in the rather remote interior, and transportation is a great problem. But there also are factors on the other side.

China has tremendous stores of man-power, and not all of this is untrained by any means. Tens of thousands of refugees with industrial training are now burdens on charity, or perhaps even starving at points where there is no charity to be had; others could be easily trained. The war wounded problem might well be solved in large degree by applying men disabled for fighting services to the hardlly less essential task of industrial duties behind the lines.

China still has enough raw materials and natural resources behind the fighting fronts to build up new industries, even though lack of transportation is a handicap. The blockade means that interior industry can develop under favorable conditions of great demand. Patriotic students and technically-trained Chinese are eager to do anything they can to further war work.

The National Government has not been blind to this situation by any means, but up to the present it has been busy almost entirely with the textile, chemical, steel, and similar key industries. Little has been done to lay the basis for a new industrial economy to replace that lost by China in the innumerable small shops and factories of the lower Yangtze. Yet in Shanghai industrial development is starting again. During a period of four months more than 400 new Chinese factories were established in the western district of Shanghai alone, and during the same period fewer than 50 Chinese industrialists of Shanghai moved their plants to the interior of China.

Yet in the interior the Government had made progress in organizing something easy to link to a new industrial development, for the agricultural co-operative movement, including consumers, marketing and credit co-operatives', had been successful in many localities.

Small Units Useful

Development of small mobile industrial units in the interior towns and villages provides an invaluable auxiliary to larger units, at least, and these can continue to function even after the Japanese occupy communications centers. Henry Ford's experiments in letting farmers manufacture automobile parts during slack seasons may also provide a valuable indicator of how these units can be of use to the country and to the workers when normal times return.

A report recently issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council gives a graphic picture of conditions in the Shanghai area, behind the Japanese lines. No complete estimate of the damage can be given, but in the Hongkew area of the International Settlement alone, more than 900 Chinese factories were destroyed. Before the war there were some 8,000 factories in the Greater Shanghai area, but by May of this year only about 1,800 of these had resumed operations. About 600,000 workers were formerly employed in Shanghai, and today only about 130,000 are back at work and 90 per cent of them are in Japanese factories. The Japanese refuse to allow Chinese factories to resume operations without special permission, usually entailing the taking of Japanese "partners," but it is threatened that if Chinese factories do not resume operation they will be "managed" by Japanese put in by the Japanese military. On top of this, uncounted thousands of tons of scrap iron from Chinese factories has been shipped to Japan for manufacture into Japanese war materials to use against China. Part of the result of the "scorched earth policy" may be seen in this scrap iron disposal.

The period of "selling" the industrial co-operative idea as a partnership between the Government, the industrialists, and the workers seemed to have been carried through prior to the fall of Canton. Rewi Alley, an Australian industrial expert who for 11 years served the Shanghai Municipal Council and who has recently been acting head of the Industrial Section, had resigned to give his skilled technical ability to the cause, while many leading Chinese financiers, industrialists, and political leaders had pledged their help. Those who have been keeping many thousands of refugees in camps where they were completely non-productive see in the plan a means of rendering these people self-sustaining once more.

A survey group is to choose sites and deal with such questions as transportation, raw materials, materials, and markets. A planning group will advise on unit sizes, volume of output, types of machinery, co-relation of costs with volume of estimated output, and so on. A purchasing group will find machinery and materials. Plant erection, workers and unit housing will be looked after by another group also concerned with maintenance.

Aid by Universities

Universities and schools will give educational facilities and also conduct research on methods of adapting modern industry to China's local conditions, particularly in time of war. The job will in no sense be a white-collar one, and those in charge must get out and work under primitive conditions. But there are skilled, friendly foreigners and Chinese able to discard notions of "face" and get down to the working level of their humblest laborers, and it is impossible that the job will not be done.

The general plan is to provide necessary starting capital through an Industrial Co-operative Trust, providing simple small-industry machinery for the most part and utilizing native raw materials almost exclusively, for the manufacture of consumer goods and military supplies. The workers have only their labor to give, and means must be devised whereby they can exchange work for wages as well as turn in tools and various instruments of projection as part payment for co-operative shares. For many, travel expenses must be provided. Members of the units will receive living expenses and wages, with profits to be divided among the unit members on some equitable basis. The Government will issue rules and by-laws for the organization and operation of industrial co-operatives in order that there may be uniformity. Depots will be set up behind the lines to gather workers and machinery and send them to chosen localities, while some model units will give training.

Canton Is Swept By Great Fires As Chinese Flee

CANTON, China, Oct. 24 (AP)—A great conflagation threatened this South China metropolis today as fires swept into residential districts after destroying the business sections.

Japanese dynamite squads blasted firebreaks around the burning areas in an attempt to halt the spreading flames, and foreign volunteers aided in trying to save foreign buildings.

Dynamite was the only weapon the the fire-fighters could use since the blasting of Canton's reservoirs before the Chinese fled had disrupted water supplies.

Some small fires broke out in the International Settlement on Shameen Island, but were quickly extinguished, and a shift of the wind carried the flames away from the island after a mile of waterfront buildings across the 80-foot creek had been destroyed.

Munitions Exploded

Many buildings on the island were damaged yesterday by three terrific explosions of munitions which the Chinese abandoned in Wongsha Railway Station.

The Saichuen and Honam districts of the city were the worst damaged. Buildings destroyed included the Ministry of Finance, Provincial and Municipal headquarters, a Buddhist temple, several hotels, and the post office.

There was no official estimate of the damage, but unofficially it was believed to run as high as $10,000,000.

The fires drove from hiding thousands of poorer Chinese, the only remnants of a population of 2,000,000 in the metropolitan area a short time ago.

Thousands of Chinese still were fleeing in river junks, and other thousands, unable to board the overcrowded vessels, huddled opposite the International Settlement.

Started by Soldiers?

There was evidence that the fires were being started by Chinese soldiers, who took off their uniforms to apply China's "scorched earth" policy which may give the Japanese a heap of ashes instead of a city.

It was reported that thousands of these soldiers were swarming, disorganized and desperate, through the innumerable waterways of the Canton River delta, confiscating junks and sampans and commandeering food while the countryside was in panic under constant Japanese aerial bombardments.

The shifting wind brought relief to foreigners on Shameen Island where for 24 hours shirtless volunteers, including businessmen, naval officers, and clerks, had worked in relays against falling sparks and small fires.

Bulgaria Calls Assembly Session

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 24 (AP)—Premier George Kiosseivanoff, acting for King Boris, unexpectedly opened an extraordinary session of the National Assembly yesterday.

Official quarters declined to explain the reasons for the session, but it was believed it was connected with questions arising from the recent assassination of the Army Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Yordan Peyeff.

The Assembly, which met last May, for the first time in four years, was suspended two months later by royal decree.

The new session was expected to see the introduction of a bill for appropriation of 4,250,000,000 levas (nominally $52,275,000) for national defense purposes. Bulgaria's entire 1938 budget was 7,200,000,000 levas.

Officials Investigate Six CCC Fatalities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles H. Taylor, Acting CCC Director, ordered an investigation Oct. 20 of the deaths of six Civilian Conservation Corps members in forest fires near Emporium, Pa.

He instructed C. H. Kenlon, Assistant to the Director in charge of investigations, to make the checkup. Mr. Kenlon will be assisted, Mr. Taylor said, by investigators from the War Department and from the Department of Agriculture which had supervision of the camp.

"If there have been any irregularities or evasion of orders," Mr. Taylor added, "full and swift action will be taken to deal with the situation."

Alaskans Battle Fire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The War Department heard by radio today that a fire at Anchorage, Alaska, had destroyed railroad commissary stores, a cold storage plant and some railroad cars. The fire, which started yesterday evening, was reported still out of control at the time the message was sent.

Ottawa Judge's 'Family Clinic' Settles Many a Home Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The family clinic is not only the newest thing in crime prevention but bids fair to be recognized as the most effective. It is so new indeed that few persons have even heard of it. Yet it is the logical outcome of the prolonged experience of Judge J. F. McKinley who has devoted all his time to the reformation of young delinquents and the rehabilitation of older criminals in his capacity of judge of Ottawa's Family Court, chief probation officer for five Ontario counties, and Chairman of the Ontario Parole Board.

Judge McKinley, talking of his "Family Clinic" as he sat in his little office back of the Police Station, explained that he felt the idea to be one of the most natural things in the world.

"When criminologists first organized juvenile and family courts a long step was taken in the direction of crime prevention," he said. "Do you know, in 20 years, between 1914 and 1934, juvenile delinquency in Ontario has been reduced 12 per cent despite the fact that the population of the Province has risen 19 per cent.

"In that period the number of persons sent to prison went down from 14,801 to 13,509. That is nearly 7,000 below the peak year of 1930, when 20,421 were imprisoned. During those 20 years the Province did not spend a dollar in increased prison accommodation, but rather had reduced its adult reformatories by two."

Free Discussion of Problems

The Judge emphasized the significance of these figures in the light of an 800,000 increase in population and the heightened tempo of modern life, with consequent detrimental influences that affect the youth.

"But despite such conditions," he continued, "we have gone far, perhaps as far as was possible with the instruments at hand, to counteract lawlessness. Now I am proposing to go one step farther. Instead of waiting for youth to step over the traces and be haled into family court an effort is to be made to penetrate into those home conditions that provide potential breeding-grounds for crime.

"In brief, I have organized a Family Clinic to which I am inviting parents and other relatives to come and freely discuss any and every problem that may be worrying them and causing friction in the home. The trouble may be domestic, it may be financial, it may be physical, but whatever it is a solution is not only possible but probable once it is brought into the open and handled with sympathetic impartiality by a judicial mind.

Homes Need Solid Foundation

"Our one object is to bring more happiness into the home, knowing that such happiness is going to be reflected in the lives of the children. We have got to penetrate into the home if we are going to prevent crime. We know that 80 per cent or more of the children that appear in court are coming from unhappy and broken homes. A solid rock-bottomed home is the one foundation upon which we can build a strong social structure. If the home is built upon sand then there will always be trouble."

The response to the clinic in its few weeks of operation has already been amazing, declared Judge McKinley. He arranges his time so that people can see him after working hours. The conferences are held in the strictest privacy and with every inducement to the frankest discussion between those confused and disheartened with their private troubles and one whose intimate knowledge with life in all its complexities and his innate sympathy have ably fitted him for his self-imposed role of "big brother."

"I have no patience with those who say the world is getting worse," the judge remarked. "In spite of there being 20 times more opportunity for digression the world is getting better. I have no fear for the future generation."

Japan Boycotts Mandate Group

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Japan boycotted the session of the League of Nations Mandate Commission which opened today to hear annual reports on the administration of mandated territories, including Japanese-controlled islands in the Pacific.

The absence of the Japanese delegate was taken in League quarters as the first official indication that Japan was severing all connections with Geneva, although its resignation from the Mandates Commission had not been received.

China protested June 8 against Japanese extension of the National Mobilization Act to mandated islands and raised the question again during the September sessions of the League Council.

Prof. William Rappard, Vice-Chairman of the Mandates Commission, said the question would be put to the Japanese representative if one appeared for discussions of the Japanese mandates. What action would be taken if Japan continued to boycott the Commission remained to be determined later.

The Commission received 50 petitions and protests from Palestine against the British Administration there, but Lord Haley asked the members of reserve judgment until Britain submits its report.

A convention for establishment of "sanitary towns" where wounded and civilian populations might take refuge in war will be drawn up by the International Red Cross for submission to the Governments of the world.

The decision was taken after a meeting of a committee of 40 military and legal experts from 18 countries under auspices of the Red Cross.

The United States named no representative on the Committee which was called to meet some weeks ago amid the acute central European situation. Among those nations represented were Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France, Spain, and Brazil.

High Court Takes Two-Week Recess

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court adjourned Oct. 24 until Nov. 7 after announcing orders in 29 minor cases. The first opinions of this term will be delivered at the next meeting.

The Court agreed to review a lower court's ruling that a regional agricultural credit corporation of the RFC was a Government instrumentality and could not be sued without permission of Congress.

Keifer and Keifer, Bostwick, Neb., cattle dealers, appealed from the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The cattle firm claimed damages of $40,000. It contended the credit corporation at Sioux City, Towa, failed properly to care for cattle in the winter of 1934-35, as it had agreed to do.

Under the Act creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the latter was authorized to create a regional agricultural credit corporation in each of the 12 Federal Land Bank districts, to make loans for agricultural and livestock purposes.

When Keifer and Keifer brought suit in the Nebraska Federal District Court the Government demurred on the ground the agencies could not be sued without Congressional action. The District Court then dismissed the suit.

The cattle dealers contended the credit corporation was formed as a corporation by the RFC and that RFC was a Government-owned corporation "expressly authorized to sue and be sued."

War on Grasshoppers Won

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — Twenty thousand Oklahoma farmers warred against the grasshopper this year, and by their efforts saved $9,727,536 in foodstuffs.

Echo of Mexican Oil Conflict

(Continued from Page 1)

priation of oil companies, following a capital-labor conflict over a collective contract, he did not realize the power of the adversary he was creating. For while a nation may take over and manage with some degree of success an industry within its own boundaries, a more complex problem is presented when it must release the product of that industry into channels almost wholly controlled by the opponent whose properties were taken.

There have been two aspects of Mexico's management of the oil properties—domestic and foreign. In the former it has had a degree of success for, by swift and intelligent organization, immediately after the expropriation, the Government took over the highly technical industry and has kept it operating without major mishap. This was one thing the companies said Mexican technicians and management could not do.

While production has been reduced, it has exceeded predictions of foreign executives. From March 18 to July 29 production was 2,198,187 barrels, an amount slightly over the monthly production under company management. Exploration, which was temporarily suspended, has been resumed but no report on results has been made.

Labor Is Chief Loser

Labor, which waged the aggressive battle against the companies for increased wages and social benefits, has been the chief loser in the transfer of employers. Not only were wages not increased, as demanded, but many temporary workers have been laid off, overtime pay cancelled, and social benefits such as pension funds, medical service, etc., suspended. Nevertheless, labor has remained calm and well disciplined.

The Mexican Government estimates it can keep the industry running with proceeds from the internal sale of petroleum products. This consumption has held up normally but even it has hit a snag in the outside pressure being placed upon Mexican oil. Because of the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to supply a high octane to gasoline, Mexican gasoline has decreased in octane content, with a consequent loss of pulling power. Manufacture of airplane gasoline also has been suspended because Mexico cannot obtain necessary ingredients.

The real battle over Mexican oil with no quarter given is being waged in world markets, for it is in this sphere that the power of the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell is predominant. Their entire investment in Latin America, amounting to billions of dollars, is at stake. It is obvious that if Mexico makes a success of its expropriation of the foreign companies, other Latin-American countries might follow suit. It is, therefore, the admitted and blunt objective of the companies to see that Mexico does not succeed in its venture.

All devices are being used to check sale of Mexican oil in world market. Injunctions against the sale of the oil in Holland and the United States are before the courts. Great Britain has declared that no Mexican oil can be distributed in the Empire. The United States, having no need for oil, has been a lukewarm market, although a few shipments have been made to Texas and Atlantic ports. France, acting in co-operation with Great Britain, has blocked her market for Mexican oil.

Betty Kirk

When Buying DIAMONDS

• Consult our Certified Gemologist.

• See how our Diamondscope can detect flaws scientifically . . . so that diamonds you buy from us may carry full guarantee of value and quality.

Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

Tilden-Thurber
Westminster at Mathewson Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Two Outstanding Types of
Fur Coats
In This Amazing Group At $109.00
Pay 10.90 down, 10 months to pay the balance. No Carrying Charge.
—Hudson Seal Hollander Dyed Muskrat
—Mink-Dyed Muskrat
Two leading types of furs in this wonderful collection . . . that are very high in fashion and renowned for their superb wearing quality. Other furs:
—Silvertone Muskrat
—Kaffa Caracul Dyed Lamb
—Eel Gray Caracul Dyed Lamb
—Black Caracul Dyed Lamb (Moire Effect)
—Black Persian Caracul Dyed Lamb
—Black and Kaffa Dyed Pony
—Civet Cat
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Edith Gyllenberg
Waxberg
Pianist
33 Nottingham Way
Pawtucket, R. I.
Tel. Perry 9268
Boston class on Wednesdays

Now at a New Low Price
Women's and Misses'
"Economy" Fall Shoes
Featuring New Platforms
$2 pr.
Including styles for schoolgirls and smart collegiennes. The new suedes in black or brown, pumps, gores, straps and oxfords. A very low price for a very good quality shoe.
The OUTLET Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Jane Decker
CREAMS—COSMETICS
IF you will try them once, you will use them always. JANE DECKER is providing this daily to those demanding the best.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
365 State Street Albany, N. Y.

Fine Furs
Apparel
and
Accessories
For Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

Probably the most oft-quoted of Franklin's many proverbs is..."Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."
"Early to bed" at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel means a long night of restful slumber and a fresh start for the new day. Ample sized beds, modern mattresses, well-ventilated rooms and corridors all combine to assure you of this. And what's more, rates are really reasonable.
Be sure to include historic Philadelphia on your trip to New York World's Fair
A GREAT NAME • A GREAT HOTEL
THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA'S FOREMOST HOTEL
SAMUEL BARLEY, *Managing Director*

FRENCH'S

We presume still further — that you're going to a Thanksgiving Dance. But before you go, you'll come to our own French Shop and pick out the graceful, strapless, whirlwind new dress.
DANCE FROCKS $7.95 to $18.95
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
37-41 Market St., Portsmouth, N. H.

The AMOSKEAG
AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Decline in Church Standards Challenged by Monasticism—Simple Worship of Apostolic Times Had Given Way to Material Grandeur

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nineteenth of 56 Articles

During the fourth and fifth centuries, while Christian doctrine was still in a formative stage, changes in its interpretations were frequent. Various versions of Jesus' teachings were offered, sometimes reviving views which had been temporarily abandoned; again some new version was offered. As Christianity grew in the number of its devotees and in its importance, the clergy assumed the position of a profession, increasingly aloof from the masses of the people. The simplicity which characterized the worship of Apostolic times gradually gave way to official dignity and a material grandeur formerly unknown. Purity and asceticism were supplanted all too often by a moral laxity, and methods bordering upon coercion and repression were adopted.

The cessation of persecution was followed by a lapse in the moral standards attained during the trying years. In homely phrase, Christianity "went soft." Among the body of communicants its former high standards were perceptibly lowered. As a result of this situation there developed the system of Monasticism, in a sense a protest against the moral laxity of the period. Beginning in the deserts of Egypt, it spread to Syria and Palestine.

The monasteries, which sprang up both in the East and West as an institution, exercised a notable influence in the progress of Christian life as far back as the Essenes, an ascetic order of which it is said that Jesus was a member. With the popularizing of Christianity, it seems that there was a loss among its laymen as well as clergy of a certain exclusiveness in the lives of Christians which had characterized them during the years of persecution.

With the influx of great numbers into the Church, devotees of the letter rather than disciples of the spirit—those who still sought exclusiveness as a condition necessary to spiritual growth—undertook to isolate themselves. At first this was an anchorite movement of solitary monks. Later bodies of men withdrew from society and in groups lived ascetic lives in order to realize their individual ideals.

Isolated Locations Chosen

Gradually the Church, said to have been urged by St. Basil of Caesarea, accepted the idea; and Monasticism became an institution, with a code which remains to this day with Greek and Slavonic monasteries. Many of these institutions were established in solitary and inaccessible locations, as St. Catherine's monastery on Mt. Sinai, and the various groups of monks on Mt. Athos.

Associated with the beginnings of this order are the names of many illustrious men. Ambrose of Milan founded a monastery; Augustine of Hippo established in Africa several centers of this order; and Jerome was concerned in introducing the institution into Palestine. So firm a hold did it gain upon Christian thought that people of rank and wealth abandoned their stations to devote their lives to the gaining of a deeper, more spiritual sense of the divine presence.

The movement gradually spread throughout the length and breadth of Christendom and remains to this day a recognized institution, usually under the aegis of one or the other branches of the Catholic Church. When the Empire was overrun by barbarians, great crowds sought refuge in the monasteries, hoping thereby to escape persecution. This movement added substantially to the order, both in numbers and popularity.

While the purpose of the ascetic who desired to live in solitude was to promote his own spiritual welfare, those who assembled to form a monastery, or Holy Order, had a less selfish purpose. To be sure, neither type of thought was at first imbued with the highest spiritual sense of the Nazarene's service to others, as has been so well said, seeking "one's own in another's good." Yet the willingness to withdraw from all that most mortals deem necessary to joy and well-being has something to commend it.

Material Pleasures Given Up

It is undoubtedly true that the influence of many monastic orders has been of substantial service in realizing an idealism which was willing to forgo material pleasures for the sake of closer communion with God. Renunciation was the watchword of these ascetics. They understood the Master's teaching to demand the relinquishment of all earthly pleasures for the high privileges of sharing the joys of heaven. Asceticism was the duty of life, even its highest duty.

The cloistered life in a sense offered a challenge to the growing Church. While related to each other, monasteries and the Church were in a sense antagonistic. The Church as an institution posited salvation as dependent upon a fixed ritual. Through its rites and ceremonies exercised by its priesthood, the life of the individual was sanctified and purified, and salvation won. That is to say, the Church was an institution organized and maintained according to certain rules based upon a well-defined constitution, an instrument to bring salvation to mankind.

In Monasticism, the individual was strictly "on his own," that is, he was wholly free to seek his salvation in the way of his own choosing. But asceticism of living was a fundamental in his theory of salvation. While recognizing the basic difference between this order and its own constitution, at the same time the Church, of a necessity, recognized the monastic order.

Sincerity of Purpose Shown

The monk was a celibate, believing that such a life was necessary to the gaining of a spiritual vision. He sought to be alone with God. Fasting and other austerities marked the lives of these ascetics, and in general the public believed in their sincerity and honesty of purpose. For the most part the monastic movement was confined to laymen, as escape from the possible duties of priesthood was one of the purposes of the hermit life.

Later, however, the monks became ordained, a custom almost invariably observed today. There can be no doubt as to the influence of the monastic life upon the Church in the Middle and Dark Ages. Today the influence is less potent, outside the charitable and philanthropic works carried on by many groups throughout a large part of the civilized earth.

Christianity was carried into more than one country by a group of monks under the inspired leadership of some enthusiastic Christian, zealous to have part in rescuing humanity from a condition of barbarism and paganism. In its early stages, Monasticism exercised a definite influence upon the Church, thus its tendency toward renunciation of self, the consecration of its devotees to the Christian ideal, and willingness to forgo earthly joys for heavenly blessings, were all fundamentals in the teachings of Christianity.

Roman Church Influenced

The history of this movement differed in East and West. In the East, the ideals of renunciation, of seclusion from the activities of common life, and of asceticism at first undertaken, have remained. Monasticism there, holding rigidly to a discipline which to many seems fanatical, has successfully withstood innovations which the Church has accepted. In the West, conditions have been different. Within the order, the individual developed in spiritual power and capability as a force for good. In this he strengthened the work of the Church itself.

Monasticism, developed under the direction of some of its ablest devotees, exercised a great influence in shaping the course of the Roman Church. Benedict founded an order bearing his name which furnished a model for those that came after. This was located at Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, and the body of monks founded by him, and termed therefor "The Benedictines," has been preserved as a monastic order to this day. It is said that Benedict never held ecclesiastical office higher than a deacon.

Where labor for the purpose of self-development, self-discipline, and moral health was a fundamental in Western Monasticism from its beginnings, under Benedict it was unfolded into a culture for all ready to receive it.

In other words, the cloister became the center for education, for art and intellectual training. "These ascetics were irresistibly compelled by community of labour to proceed from renunciation of the household, the State, and the Church" (Sohm's Outlines of Church History, p. 70). Many claim that out of this order have emanated some of the most potent influences which Christianity has exercised in the civilization of mankind.

An Aftermath of Paganism

Another somewhat subtle but none the less important influence upon Christian doctrine during these centuries was an aftermath of paganism. Converts to Christianity other than Jews came for the most part from some form of pagan worship. What more natural than that they should bring to their new creed and form of worship something of their previous concept of religion and its rites. This they undoubtedly did.

The newly-adopted object of their worship they invested with many of the qualities and attributes of their pagan gods. Thus was developed a type of worship which found support in the doctrine of Arianism, that is, which conceived of an intermediary between God and men in the form of a deified human being. This accounts for much in certain modes of worship in the Christian Church during the Middle Ages.

That pagan festivals were still observed is seen in the adoption as the birthday of Jesus the day of the ancient Sun Festival. This situation, however, was not without its compensation. Pagan rites were raised to a new intellectual place and in a sense spiritualized. They were lifted out of much of the gross materialism, which formerly characterized them, into a purer and more moral atmosphere. Furthermore, during this period the work of great intellectuals, men of high spiritual attainment as well, did much to elevate the whole concept and practice of religion and worship. A marked clarification of the teachings of the Founder of Christianity was brought about by the writings and labor of men like the two Gregories, Origen, Jerome, Chrysostom, Ambrose, and Augustine. By their preaching and their writings, especially by the clarifying of commentaries on the Scriptures and hymns, sung even to this day, was the work of development carried on.

Appointment Diaries

•

PULMAN'S

THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

PLANNED PRINT

To get the maximum value from every penny you spend on printed advertising matter you *must* work to a plan.

Consult

HENRY HILL LTD

Producers of Planned Print

JOHN STREET, BRISTOL 1 ★ 23406
And London: 69 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2
HOL. 3117

ASKEW · YOUNGE LTD.

Advertising

Working in mutual confidence and with our specialized knowledge of modern presentation, our aim is to give you the advertising service your individual product needs. Our progressive outlook and practical imagination is ready to plan your next campaign—By the intelligent use of the appropriate medium, booklet, brochure, folder, display or press advertisement, we present YOUR appeal to the best advantage.

51-55 STRAND LONDON W.C.2
Temple Bar 5542/3/4

Youth Holds the Spotlight

Guests at Livestock Show

While judges and most of the spectators were busy watching blue-ribbon winners at the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, held at Kansas City, Mo., recently, a photographer took time to snap the youthful pair shown in the picture above.

Young Farmers Drop 'Future' For Real Thing at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Eighty-nine Future Farmers of America had piled up such impressive records as young men who could make land yield its utmost that they were each given the rank of American Farmer at the convention of the Future Farmers held here in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show.

The most outstanding record was that of Hunter Roy Greenlaw, 20-year-old Virginia farmer, who showed a net income last year of $3 200 on the 425 acres which he had taken over at an annual income of $150 five years earlier.

Mr. Greenlaw's achievement was judged to be outstanding among the records of 171,000 members of the Future Farmers. On Oct. 18 he received the title of Star Farmer of America and $500 presented by the Weekly Kansas City Star.

Other student farmers closely approached the winning record. Charles Mehaffey of Prospect, Ohio, recognized as Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region, owns a farm and other assets valued at $5,700, largely earned in four years. He was graduated from high school last spring. Clay McMechan of Ellensberg, Wash., two years out of high school, has a net investment of about $7,200 in a 44-acre irrigated farm and a herd of purebred dairy cattle. He was named Star Farmer of the Pacific Region. Edd Terrell of Paris, Mo., Star Farmer of the North Central Region, owns 100 acres of land, 23 hogs, two beef cows and 28 sheep a year after completing his high-school course.

Those youths who won the rank of American Farmer, from 36 states and Hawaii, all still in high school or not more than a year out, have earned an average of $2,390 each on farm projects. About half of them own land, their average holdings being 75 acres, and the remainder rent land to farm. They have an average investment of $2,960 each in land, livestock, buildings, and machinery.

Greetings from Europe

Future Farmers in Greece, Bulgaria, and Albania sent greetings by Dr. H. B. Allen, Director of Education for the Near East Foundation, who attended the convention. Future Farmer work in those countries is based on the American plan, he reported.

The convention recognized the Future Farmer Association in Wyoming as presenting the outstanding record of state association work. It reported sponsorship of such activities as radiocasts, musical organizations, musical programs, conservation work, co-operative buying and selling, and rural fire prevention. The youths heard an oratorical contest which was won by Leslie H. Standlea, bee raiser of Ontario, Calif.

Future Farmers living in neighboring states showed the actual results of their work, exhibiting prize livestock in the junior show at the American Royal. Also in the show were the best animals raised by still younger farmers, the 4-H Club members of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. A girl exhibitor defeated farm boys in one class. She was Barbara Doak of Gallatin, Mo., whose Southdown lamb, Snookie, was grand champion in the junior show. Snookiew as bottle-fed from birth.

Works Proposed for Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 24 (CP)—A five-year plan of public works and improvements involving expenditures of more than $14,000,000 was presented to the Island Legislature, when the budget was brought down.

The budget provides for a revenue of $12,800,000 in the fiscal year of 1939, and an expenditure of $12,490,000.

Accompanying the budget were a number of bills establishing a planning and housing commission to carry out a slum clearance scheme. Other proposed works included the construction of an airdrome, improvement of water supplies, building of hospitals, extension of railway and radio systems, and power and irrigation projects.

The Government would carry out the plan through loans and the use of a surplus totaling $8,400,000.

In a message to the Assembly, Gov. Sir Hubert Young said that "in the present state of finances in the Colony, there is no need for patchwork expenditure." He described the last year as one of unexampled prosperity. He said the budget implemented most of the recommendations of the Royal Commission which investigated the labor troubles of June, 1937, and would render future provision for old-age pensions, establishment of land settlement schemes and extension of educational facilities.

Rice Farming Pushed

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 24 (CP)—British Guiana's economic organization has become "inadequate to support a vigorous and healthy life for all its people," Gov. Sir Wilfrid Jackson said, when opening the Legislature.

The budget brought down at the same time estimated a deficit of $658,000, with expenditure at $6,186,648 for the next fiscal year. Accounts for the last year showed that industrial unrest had drawn heavily on the Colonial exchequer.

Sir Wilfrid urged efforts to widen the basis of production. He disclosed plans drafted for "fundamental reorganization" of the rice industry into which a Colonial expert will make an investigation. Expansion of drained and irrigated areas will go hand in hand with establishment of land settlement schemes.

Surveys of large areas have already been completed and plans have been drawn up for the Colony's submission to a Royal Commission, which is to investigate social and economic conditions in the West Indies.

The Governor told of plans to speed up a coastal highway program and of increased grants for social and educational services.

Vienna Shifts to Right Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Driving on the right side of the road is the rule for the whole of Greater Germany, the former Austria having been brought into line. In Vienna, the change involved alteration in the fittings of 1,500 streetcars and busses, the transferring of hundreds of rails, switches, signal posts, notice boards, etc., at a cost of about $7,000,000.

Propaganda machinery, using press, radio, screen, posters, and handbills prepared the public for the change, and an educational campaign was waged by outdoor traffic instructors with classes for transgressors. The night of the change went off in orderly fashion. Thousands of motorists, cyclists, and onlookers thronged the chief crossings, especially those of St. Stephen's Square and of the State Opera. Streetcar mechanics were hammering away all along the tracks, while uniformed bands played military marches and instructors in cars paraded the streets shouting instructions as midnight drew near. When the church bells had finished pealing 12, all vehicles moved from the left to the right side of the street.

Since then, however, a number of persons have become careless and accidents have increased. While declaring reckless driving to be a vital factor, traffic inspectors from the Reich, on duty here since July, shook their heads over pedestrians. They said it was difficult to handle happy-go-lucky Austrians. Stories are told of this carefree attitude: A foreign visitor standing near the opera—before the recent tightening of regulations—asked a Viennese by his side, when he should cross the street.

"When the traffic cop is not looking," came the reply.

Mexico Finds Phosphates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The plight of farmers in northern Mexico, who have suffered first from drought and then from floods, will be alleviated by the recent discovery at Los Ramones, of a bed of phosphates, appropriate for use as a fertilizer. The fertilizer will improve soil of low-production value.

Mountain Climber To Scale Everest, Expert Forecasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Confidence that the top of Everest soon will be reached was expressed by Mr. H. W. Tilman, leader of the unsuccessful 1938 expedition, in a talk to members of the Manchester Geographical Society.

The 1938 effort, he pointed out, had shown that a small party was as likely to get to the top as a large one. All earlier attempts were conducted on a large scale, with many experts, a nonclimbing leader, and an intolerable burden of tinned food. The 1938 expedition consisted of fewer persons and cost only a quarter of the sum spent on the previous expedition. Climbers took fresh food with them.

Discussing the idea of dropping supplies from planes, Mr. Tilman contended it would be logical to drop men also. But he objected to any such plan as spoiling the pleasure of mountain climbing.

San Francisco Sees Long Waterfront Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 — A period of stability in warehousing labor relations was the profound hope of this area today, following the spectacular success of a mediated settlement ending a tie-up and intense struggle for power on the part of both sides which has lasted 105 days.

The terms of settlement establish what is believed can be a new equilibrium, with labor gaining substantial points in contractural relations and in its degree of control of hiring halls, and with the warehouse operators retaining their share of benefits from what was essentially a compromise.

The new master contract runs for two years with a renewal option, and both mediation and arbitration facilities are provided for any type of breakdown.

Were Two Tie-ups

There were actually two tie-ups. One was an AF of L dispute including some 45 warehouses over which some items are still outstanding. The other was a CIO disagreement between the distributors and workers in 135 warehouses. San Francisco's more than 180 warehouses are the pulse of a "billion-dollar-a-year" wholesale business, not to mention the retail trade.

After the tie-up—termed a "strike" by the operators and a "lockout" by the unions—had worried along for nearly two months, and showed little hope for settlement, Paul C. Smith, top-editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was called in as a mediator by both sides. Mr. Smith had written a scorching front page editorial blaming both sides and demanding settlement. They called him in and now give a large measure of credit to his efforts toward ending the dispute.

As in the much longer waterfront and hotel strikes here in the past two years it is admitted now that the warehouse issues at stake could have been compromised long before. This admission is seen to be potentially important and effective just at this time in the effort to negotiate settlement of the expensive and widespread department store clerks strike still in process after six weeks of picketing, during which the 35 stores concerned have remained open.

For Permanent Board

Second important result of the warehouse compromise and decision to mediate and return to work for two years is of wider scope and has received but little attention until this time. It is the recommendation by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi that a "permanent mediation body" be established officially in San Francisco to prevent strikes from occurring in the first place.

The idea is subscribed to by all departments of labor and capital but the "catch" comes in putting the plan into practical application. If it were to be official, as the Mayor's statement recommended, it would have to go before the voters at a special or regular election to be incorporated into the city charter. This it is held by some, would drag politics in where politics "actually should have no place."

One high labor man, who did not wish to be quoted, stated that he believed passage of a city law for "compulsory mediation in disputes" would not bring about the same result as a non-partisan body established (he didn't say how) voluntarily to include labor and employers with a neutral chairman.

At any rate, it is evident that steps are being taken, as a result of the past three years of disrupting labor unrest in San Francisco—the acknowledged liberal-labor-center of the Pacific Coast and U. S. labor testing ground—to find some type of effective machinery to prevent strikes and lockouts before they occur.

Cincinnati Library Enriched By Gift of Bach Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The gift to the Cincinnati Public Library of Johann Sebastian Bach's complete works brought out that this institution houses a large music collection, including full scores, bound volumes of all usual types of music, and treatises of instruction.

The gift, one of a comparatively few complete sets of Bach in this country, was presented to the Library by Miss Emma L. Roedter, for many years President of the Bach Society here. Miss Roedter's gift included also a wealth of mementoes of Bach such as pictures and biographies, and hundreds of loose sheets of music, many now out of print.

The Roedter collection will be catalogued for the use of students. Circulation of the rarer volumes will be restricted to reference use.

The library here has long played the role of music teacher. The last count of its regular possessions, according to Miss Sophie M. Collman, Director of the library's Art Department, showed 7,500 books on music, such as music histories, biographies, folk music, 350 orchestral volumes, 500 operas, 1,000 chamber music scores, 5,500 pieces of sheet music, piano arrangements of orchestral works, concertos, and songs, and a collection of choral music and part songs for men's voices, women's voices and mixed voices, numbering about 10,000 pieces. There is included also a complete set of full scores of the operas of Wagner.

The contents of the shelves are put to steady use and circulation, according to Miss Collman. Students, community chamber music groups, neighborhood instrumental quartets, choral societies, school orchestras, and even professional orchestras draw upon the collections regularly.

Homes Basis of World Unity And Prosperity, Union Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Building of homes looms large in many nations in the problems of world recovery. It even has its implications in the questions of world peace, according to Morton Bodfish, recently returned to Chicago as president of a newly formed organization, the International Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations.

Though the new organization has a long name, the purpose of most of the various societies in the different countries is to help people finance their own homes and to encourage home ownership, Mr. Bodfish said.

The organization is considered permanent, and provides exchange of counsel and plans among institutions having some $10,000,000,000 in resources, lending money to home owners in Great Britain, the United States, France, Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Hungary, New Zealand, Rumania, South Australia, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Palestine, and Brazil.

To Co-operate

The various branches expect to co-operate on such questions as methods of operating and improving service to home-owner borrowers, workable lines of demarcation between publicly-supported housing and that owned and paid for by its occupants, and the nature of public supervision of home financing institutions, Mr. Bodfish pointed out.

"The windows of cottages look out upon the world today," is one of the expressions used by Sir Harold Bellman, retiring President of the Sixth International Congress of Building Societies. Leaders in finance have taken it to heart, he said. People in homes, especially their own homes, in every nation are peering out and hoping that no world war can interrupt their peaceful home life, it was said.

Though the international congress was held in Switzerland just when world events had reached another crisis and when newspapers, filled with war news, gave little space to home building, yet the building societies claim that interest in home building and home ownership will help to lessen the cry of war.

Homes and Peace

"The concept of having a stake in one's own country, through home ownership," declared Mr. Bodfish, "has broad implications in regard to world peace and economic prosperity and oportunities of the individual. There is no question but what one of the great production enterprises in which the world can engage itself is the great mass market growing out of the building of better homes.

"In these building societies in the different nations we feel that we can go much further in improving the well being of people if we keep as our objective the ownership of homes, instead of being occupied too much with housing, per se, in slum clearance, and in housing quarters for those who must pay rent. Housing as it relates to home ownership has economic, social, and even political implications and benefits which we cannot do without."

Nations can have a higher standard if people have an opportunity to practice thrift and acquire their own homes. Mr. Bodfish emphasized, and said the new organization expected to expand the home ownership idea into nations where there is not much interest now.

THE

BURBERRY

keeps one

WARM on COLD DAYS
COOL on WARM DAYS
DRY on WET DAYS
COMFORTABLE ALWAYS

IT IS AIRYLIGHT
SELF-VENTILATING
WEATHERPROOF

The man or woman who once wears The Burberry, always keeps a Burberry, and gives it more wear than any other coat. It looks so well, lasts so many years, and is such a standby for all occasions.

On Request

The Burberry Book, together with illustrations of styles and patterns of exclusive Burberry cloths. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

BURBERRYS

LTD.
HAYMARKET, LONDON, S. W. 1

Buy Furs Now!!!

PURCHASE your Furs from us and save money. Every Coat, Cape, Stole or Tie is fashionable and reliable, yet prices are extraordinarily moderate.

FUR COATS from 10 Gns.
SILVER or CROSS FOXES from 7 Gns.
FUR COATEES from 6 Gns.
SILVER FOX CAPES from 10 Gns.

We specialize in Cleaning, Renovating, and Remodeling. Estimates free. Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

West Central Fur Stores

STUART HYMAN
Managing Director

74, OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.1.

(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Tube Station)

HOLDRON Balham S.W.12

Special Offer in Autumn Fashions and Furnishings

Catalogue Free on Request

J. Holdron & Co. Ltd., 110-148 High Road, Balham
London, S. W. 12

Specialities for Autumn at Derrys

Two-piece Salons: 2nd Floor

Elegance

in line, styling and material make this TWO-PIECE the gem that it is. Long-sleeved moulded Dress under full-length, man-tailored Coat. Supplied in any fitting or colour.

Would you like to see patterns?

GNS. 9½

Derry & Toms
Kensington W
LONDON

Ibanez Absolved of Treason As Chile Moves to Election

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former President of Chile and a candidate in the Presidential election scheduled for Oct. 25, was absolved Oct. 23 of any connection with the unsuccessful Chilean Nazi uprising of Sept. 5 in which university and public buildings were seized and held for several hours.

Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, accused leader of the revolt, however, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and perpetually disqualified to serve in public office.

Oscar Jimenez, charged with organizing the uprising, was sentenced to 15 years in prison and also perpetually barred from office.

Cirilo Berrios and Juan Gonzales, were sentenced to 10 years in prison and Pedro del Campo drew a term of seven years.

The following were sentenced to terms of deportation: Caupolican Clavel, 12 years; David Hernandez, 7 years; Carlos Pizarro and Alberto Montes, 5 years and 1 day; and Facundo Vargas, 5 years.

General Ibanez, arrested the day after the putsch, was released and left police headquarters immediately. He was elected President in 1927 and overthrown four years later.

The Nacista leader, Gonzalez von Maree, himself exonerated General Ibanez in a public statement issued a few days after the revolt.

Openly patterned on National Socialist lines, the Nacista organization led several hundred youth into the "putsch" on a promise that several Army garrisons would strike with them. When the firing ceased and the smoke cleared in Santiago's Governmental plaza, 61 youths, about half of them with German names, had been sacrificed.

In preparation for tomorrow's election, the state of seige was lifted from Oct. 10 to Oct. 30. Electoral propaganda is exempted from control in this way.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The presidential election which takes place in Chile Tuesday next has a special all-American significance. It will be the first national election south of Panama which finds the Left arrayed in powerful unity under the imported banner of the Popular Front. The contest, therefore, is a sharply-defined one between Left and Right, threatening many of the unpredictable consequences produced by this political class division elsewhere.

The Right is represented by a coalition of Conservatives, Liberals and Democrats (these a small minority) with the candidature of Gustavo Ross. The Popular Front of the Left springs from a combination of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists (these, also, a small minority). Its candidate is Pedro Aguirre. One of these two is destined to succeed President Alessandri, whose six-year term expires next Christmas Eve.

Mathematically, the electoral forces are evenly balanced. A first-time observer, watching the longer processions of Leftist supporters, as they pass through Santiago streets, might not think so. It should be explained that all who shout do not have votes. There are approximately half a million on the register—about 10 per cent of Chile's population—and the vast majority of these now appear to be evenly divided between the Conservatives and Liberals, on the one hand, and the Radicals and Socialists, on the other. The Radicals—who are really advanced Liberals—are numerically the strongest party, though only slightly so, but the Socialists are—below the strength of either the Conservatives or Liberals, though they have made great progress in the urban areas recently.

Favorite of Business

Señor Ross is one of Chile's wealthiest residents. Fortunately for the Right he is also one of the cleverest and most efficient. He is the favorite of business, big and small, because he restored the country from the depression at the time of the 1932 Socialist dictatorship to the comparative prosperity of the present. He effected this transformation during the four years he was Minister for Finance in the Alessandri Administration. His shrewd economic statesmanship, exemplified time and again in reorgaizing national business and negotiating with foreign creditors, may be a partial inheritance from his Scottish ancestors. His grandfather, David Ross, was a British merchant and Consul in Coquimbo, and his uncle, Augustin Ross, one of Chile's greatest financiers. Many Leftists accuse him of being a representative of "gringo" imperialism, though, in fact, Señor Ross, proved a foremost nationalist while in office. All respect his forceful personality.

Señor Aguirre is advertised by his Popular Front champions as a "genuine Creole." This is a dig at his opponent's foreign connections and previous residence in Europe, chiefly Paris. The Left candidate is, undoubtedly, a moderate, but he is also judged according to the type of men who are his associates, chief among whom is Col. Marmaduke Grove, the Socialist leader, whose Irish ancestry frequently has provided a colorful note for foreign news stories, especially when he was the central figure on the revolutionary stage. The Colonel was originally the Socialist candidate for the Presidency but stepped down to facilitate Popular Front unity.

Señor Aguirre, also, is relatively wealthy. At least, he owns a large farming estate. His profession, however, is the law. He has a long and honorable record with the Radicals, that Party, under his leadership, has recovered much of the prestige and influence lost in factional squabbles when it withdrew from the national coalition which returned Señor Alessandri in the presidential contest with Colonel Grove towards the end of 1932. If Señor Aguirre has any "ruling passion" it is certainly that of education. One of his electioneering slogans has been "more education" to achieve "national salvation." One of his Rightist opponents' campaign promises is the immediate construction of "sixty thousand houses for the workers."

Ibañez Withdrew

There is a third candidate, the former President, Gen Carlos Ibañez, but at present time he is in jail. He was detained on Sept. 5, charged with implication in the abortive Nazi "putsch" which resulted in 62 fatalities. He is the presidential aspirant of the Popular Liberating Alliance, a conglomeration of adherents to the old Ibañez regime, factious Socialists and the Nazis. In any case, General Ibañez could not have polled a large vote, but, one week before the election, he announced his withdrawal, recommending supporters to vote "according to conscience." His votes, if switched in the obvious direction, should improve the chances of the Popular Front candidate.

The election of Señor Ross would, to all intents mean a continuation of the national government established by President Alessandri. It is possible that there would be a little more nationalism, if only to prove that the Right has no special obligations towards alien interests. But foreigners, and especially Americans with their large investment stake here, have confidence in Señor Ross as a patriot with a sense of business.

Nor has there been any definite anti-foreign note struck on the other side. The extreme Socialists and Communists frequently refer to the crucifixion of national economy by foreign capital, but the vast majority of the frontists have been most circumspect in their campaigning. The greatest danger is of a domestic social character, arising from the seemingly irrevocable segregation of the electorate into Right and Left.

Vienna Cardinal Denies Agitation Against Hitler

VIENNA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Theodore Cardinal Innitzer yesterday replied to National Socialist press attacks in a message to Roman Catholics of the Vienna diocese which was read from all pulpits.

"I hold the opinion," the Cardinal said, "that a Catholic must conscientiously fulfill his duty toward the State, but the Bishop must also at all times carry out his sworn duty of representing the Reich of God and Church."

The Cardinal denied using "inciting terms" against Reichsführer Hitler, the German State or the National Socialist Party on the occasion of the Catholic Youth demonstration of Oct. 7, which brought the Church-State dispute into the open.

The Cardinal explained the basis for the solemn declaration of the Austrian Bishops, March 18, a few days after the Anschluss of Austria and Germany, in which they voiced recognition of the National Socialist movement's achievements and proclaimed their "loyalty as Germans to the German Reich."

Desire for Collaboration

The letter said the declaration was "inspired by an honest desire to get to a peaceful collaboration with the present legal authority of the country in the further course of events, unfortunately accompanied by measures which were bound to hit the Roman Catholic population gravely. . . ."

"My sermon in the prayer service of Catholic Youth in Saint Stephen's Cathedral, Oct. 7, contained not a word of attack on the Führer and Chancellor of the Reich," Cardinal Innitzer wrote. "Nor did I use any inciting terms against him, or the State, or the Party.

"The demonstration of young people after the religious celebration could neither have been foreseen nor was it intended.

"It was not true that political songs were sung on this occasion by Catholic Youth."

(Nazis charged the Cardinal with organizing political chanting in which the Catholic Youth in the square shouted, "We want to see our Bishop" in unison, in the manner of the Nazi, "We want to see our Führer.")

Denies Charge of Militancy

"Words ascribed to me that 'I have decided to fight and I am prepared to conduct the fight,'" the letter went on, "I never have spoken either in connection with the Bishops' conference or any other gathering of priests."

Meanwhile, the Vienna edition of Reichsführer Hitler's Munich newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, has published a manifesto bearing the signatures of several hundred priests in all parts of German Austria, which promised "unswerving loyalty to the people, the Reich, and the Führer."

The manifesto was an endorsement of the Oct. 13 speech by Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner for Austria, in which he assailed the Austrian-Roman Catholic hierarchy for what he called "attacks against the National Socialist Party and Adolf Hitler."

Middle West Gets Snow, Gale, Cold

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Snow, gales and subfreezing temperature marked winter's arrival to portions of the Middle West during the week end.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper Michigan peninsula felt the brunt of a storm that disrupted power and communication lines, impeded highway traffic and imperiled upper Great Lakes shipping.

The snow ranged from wisps in Chicago to eight inches at Ishpeming, Mich. Snowplows went into action on highways near the Wisconsin-Michigan border.

A power failure caused a temporary shutdown of Red Wing, Minn., factories. Phillips, Wis., was without power for 12 hours. Broken telephone and telegraph communication lines isolated several Wisconsin communities.

A 40-mile northwest gale churned Lakes Michigan and Superior. Michigan state ferry service at the Straits of Mackinac was suspended for a day.

World Affair Notebook

Snags for Magyars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary's territorial claims form part of a centuries-old struggle among many small races in Central Europe on the eastern outskirts of the Germanic empires. Hungary today has about 35,000 square miles and population of under 8,000,000. Before the World War it had 125,000 square miles and nearly 21,000,000 people. Only 9,345,000 of these were Magyar Hungarians, the rest included big racial minorities—Rumanians, Slovaks, Jews, Yugoslavs, Germans, and Ruthenes.

By the Versailles Treaty 955,000 Magyars went to Czechoslovakia, along the southeast border of that republic; 1,550,000 went to Rumania with Transylvania; 560,000 went to Yugoslavia.

Turkish domination kept Hungarians repressed between 1521 and 1687 when as outpost of western Europe they helped to bar the way to the advancing Moslems. Then, after a stormy century and a half they came into the Hapsburg Empire in which, after 1867 Hungary acquired more or less equal rank with Austria in a dual empire system—its territory being then almost half the size of the Empire.

Partitioning at Versailles left the shrunken Hungary disgruntled. Within six months, in 1919, it experienced a Red and a White terror, the Reds under Bela Kun attacking Czechoslovakia. The disorders brought the formation of the defensive Little Entente between Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

The Horthy Regency after 1919 brought a more settled period, with, however, constantly recurring talk of restoration of the monarchy and of treaty revision.

The Rome Protocols of 1934 for close trade understanding with Italy and Austria brought Hungary under Italy's protective wing until, with German revival under Hitler, Premier Gömbös began to swing toward Germany, with constant demands for freedom from the Versailles arms restrictions. Only last August, during the Horthy visit to Berlin, did the Little Entente yield to these demands Though Hungarians have as good claims as Germans in Czechoslovakia—to parts thickly populated by Magyars—political considerations intervene, indicating that racial issues are not the only consideration.

A Monday Feature

Germany's Colonial Position: Eventual Transfer Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 24—Germany's colonial demands having been discussed pro and con abroad recently—particularly in the British Dominions—the German Government has decided to once more make its position perfectly clear.

This has been done in the semi-official Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz. Germany's attitude is thus outlined publicly as follows:

Germany considers that its former colonies, taken over by others under a false assumption, are still German property. It contends that this property has been held in trusteeship for 20 years since the World War; now the time has come for its return to the owner; since the colonies were wrongly removed originally, justice demands a prompt settlement of Germany's claims.

Will Insist on Transfer

That is the German attitude as it is officially expressed, but it is unofficially added that the German Government realizes the difficulties in the way of a British settlement of this question on account of the complicated nature of the relationships among the various members of the British Commonwealth.

Germany therefore does not expect an immediate settlement. But it dislikes the current organized campaign to assemble all possible arguments against the return of Germany's colonies. On that general question Germany's position is declared to be unyielding.

The suggestion that the colonial question is almost entirely economic and that a settlement might be possible on an economic basis, without the actual transfer of colonies, has been received coldly here.

Memel Dispute Minimized

The Germany Minister of Economics, Walther Funk, told a French interviewer Saturday that Germany considers the colonial question as one primarily of prestige and honor, not of economics.

Regarding all Eastern European developments the German official newspapers now assume a calm attitude. In the German view the Munich agreement settled in advance other potential causes of dispute as well as the Czechoslovakian question.

Friction over Memel, for example, is not taken seriously in Berlin because it seems obvious that Lithuania must settle it to the satisfaction of Memel Germans. The same is considered true of any other disputes affecting German minorities anywhere in Central Eastern Europe.

Adjustment of the Slovak-Hungarian dispute during this coming week is predicted here, German official circles declare the dispute should be settled on the basis of "self-determination." This is interpreted to mean that Germany disapproves the proposed Polish-Hungarian joint frontier and refuses to support extreme Hungarian demands. German protection for an autonomous Carpatho-Russia thus seems assured.

Lithuania Neutral

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Lithuanian Government has issued a communiqué reaffirming the nation's neutrality. The Cabinet had been recalled to discuss the European situation.

The communiqué suggested that, with Latvia and Estonia, Lithuania should make renewed efforts to improve relations with its great neighboring powers.

In view of differing opinion in Germany and Poland over Czechoslovakia, it was understood that Lithuania had decided to remain strictly neutral. (Poland has favored granting Hungary eastern Czechoslovak territory which would make a joint Polish-Hungarian boundary, and Germany has opposed it.)

President Hears Relief Is Easing

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt boarded the train today for Washington for budget conferences after WPA Director Harry L. Hopkins, his guest here for a week, had predicted less money would be needed for relief next year. Departmental budget conferences will begin tomorrow.

Before taking a train for a western relief survey beginning in Chicago, Mr. Hopkins reviewed his talks with the President this week by saying:

"I have been talking about WPA and its relation to a rise in employment and business. It is perfectly clear we are getting a rise in production and employment and that rise is reflected in the size of the WPA rolls. I look to see the relief curve go down at an early date, in spite of what some political ememies think. Our curve goes down as national income, productivity and employment go up."

The current appropriation, $1,455,000,000, was for the eight months ending March 1, 1939. The next Congress must appropriate not only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, but for the last four months of the current fiscal year.

Foliage

The ice plant of California is so called because glittering beads on its surface give it the appearance of being coated with ice.

Russia After Munich: European Exit?

Paris' desertion of Czechs regarded as abrogating Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance.

Russia's internal problems leave little time for other affairs — Army purges continue.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government and people probably have viewed events leading up to and following the Peace of Munich with more outward detachment than any other in the world. During these days Moscow has seemed farther away from Berlin than New York or even Los Angeles, because no foreign newspapers are admitted here for sale, and the Soviet official papers have viewed what has gone on in Europe as if Russia were not particularly concerned. They have taken the position that when France refused to come to Czechoslovakia's aid, Russia's obligations in Europe practically came to an end, and from that time onward Moscow became a comparatively disinterested onlooker.

In this connection it must be remembered that the Soviets have never possessed vital interests in Europe. They undertook obligations to France and Czechoslovakia and joined the League of Nations because they hoped Europe might accept the principle of collective security. In Moscow's opinion Russia could hope for no direct gains from these obligations and believed they gave more to their allies than they could receive in return.

When France repudiated its obligations to Czechoslovakia it automatically released Russia from obligations to Prague under its contingent treaty. In Soviet opinion France also indirectly and informally abrogated its Franco-Soviet treaty. If it ignored its direct obligations to Prague how could any other ally expect it to respect obligations? In particular how could Russia, where France's vital interests were by no means so strongly involved as in Czechoslovakia, expect France to observe the principles of mutual assistance? This is the Soviet official attitude.

Isolationist Trend Strengthened

Independent observers believe Russia is rapidly withdrawing completely from Europe. They expect it will shortly resign from the League of Nations where its activities have been purely political for some time. The isolationist trend in Russia, which started in 1936 and has gathered momentum ever since, has now apparently reached its climax.

The fact is that Russia's internal problems are at the moment so perplexing that officials here have small attention to spare for Europe. The everlasting "purges" have been revived during recent weeks, and many prominent Government officials, including directors of many industrial plants, have followed their predecessors into an oblivion which is the more demoralizing because their fate is never, or almost never, made clear. It is only by accident that one can discover whether they have been shot or imprisoned or exiled.

The Army, too, continues to suffer the loss of important officers. A Japanese correspondent was arrested because he telegraphed from Moscow that Marshal Bluecher, former head of the Far Eastern Red Army, had been imprisoned. It has nevertheless been noted for several weeks past that Marshal Bluecher's name has not appeared in newspapers, and that he has failed to attend military conferences which he always attended in the past. In the circumstances prevailing in Russia since 1936, such evidence must naturally to be taken seriously. Under a regime which does not announce arrests of its prominent men, or even executions, one can hardly be blamed for considering evidence which is per se inconclusive.

[Reports that Marshal Bluecher is no longer in favor appear somewhat modified by recent Associated Press dispatches that a poem—praising the Marshal as the hero of a Soviet victory over Japan in the Changkufeng clash of last July—has been published in a provincial newspaper at Rostov-on-Don. The Marshal's status, however, is still indefinite.]

The harvest, too, which promised to be one of the best in Russia's history, has proved disappointing. It was well organized, and gave excellent prospects up to the very time of the harvest. But cereal grains suffered heavily from late droughts, and the harvest is now estimated by independent observers at about two-thirds of last year's. The yield is not sufficient to feed the country through the winter, and the Government will have to draw on its reserves. It can easily afford to do this, as reserves are great.

Russia's internal difficulties of course influenced to some extent the course of events in central Europe. The German and Polish authorities knew that Moscow was hardly in a position to provide great substantial aid to Prague, and the Czechs and France were equally well informed. A certain number of planes and perhaps the use of some of her submarines were all that could have been expected from Russia.

Now, with Germany dominant in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia's isolation is likely to become even more complete than it has been since 1936. It is not believed likely here that she will withdraw from the League of Nations. Experienced observers point out that Moscow rarely withdraws voluntarily from an alliance or agreement with other nations such as that assumed by membership in the League.

In any case, there is no other policy in view to replace that pursued in Europe since 1934. The Russians have always shown that they placed small reliance on the French treaty, as far as they themselves were concerned. The Soviet Premier, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, has stated publicly on more than one occasion that Moscow planned its defences with the belief they must defend themselves single-handed in any world war.

Western Defenses

If that were not true before, it does seem true now. Russia has no allies left in Europe, and no really friendly nations, unless one excepts the Madrid and Barcelona governments. Her neighbors on the west are hastening to make bargains with Germany, if they have not already done so. Russians still believe that an attack upon the Ukraine is a part of Herr Hitler's program, as it was when he wrote "Mein Kampf." They are concentrating at present upon strengthening their western defences because of this belief.

But such an attack is not expected in the very near future. Germany has much work ahead to consolidate its newly won position in Southeastern Europe, and the Russians evidently regard it as having been given by France and England a completely free hand to do what it pleases anywhere in the Southeast. We may almost say that Russia at present has no foreign relations, and feels more isolated than at any time since the days that immediately followed the Revolution.

French-Soviet Pact Now Under Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Will the cancellation of the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact follow the action of Czechoslovakia which Oct. 22 terminated the military alliance with the Soviets which was one of the corollaries of the Franco-Russian compact?

Shortly after the Munich accord, Foreign Minister Bonnet said he "hoped" Russia would join the international guarantee of Czechoslovakia's new borders. Since then, however, elements on the Right in France have pushed vigorously for abrogation of the alliance with the Soviets as a concession to Germany, one of whose cardinal policies is the opposition to Russian Communism.

Britain to Require Passes For All Travel in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Oct. 24 (AP)—British military authorities disclosed today they would take control of all traffic and communications in Palestine Nov. 1 in the new drive to crush Arab insurrection against British rule in the Holy Land.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Haining, commander of British forces in Palestine and Transjordan, issued special warnings throughout the country that any person planning to travel by rail, automobile, or otherwise must obtain a special military pass.

This was considered as a possible forerunner to a drive by the army to limit civilian movements to urban areas to avoid any interference with troop operations.

Reports reached Jerusalem today that Abdul Rahim, Commander-in-Chief of the Arab insurgent forces, has issued orders from his headquarters in the hills that henceforth his followers must refrain from engaging British troops except in self defense.

The protection of persons and property of American citizens in Palestine was the subject of a conference in Jerusalem between Wallace Murray, United States Consular Inspector from Washington, and Consul-General George Wadsworth.

This was considered in line with recent declarations from Washington concerning protection of American interests in Palestine.

Stanford 'Sees Red' Again As Fire Engines Change Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—To paint the big yellow "C" on the Berkeley hills in back of the University of California campus a brilliant red has yearly been the ambition of Stanford students as "Big Game" time draws near.

However, of late years, a careful watch has been kept by California students over the "C" and the red paint is always promptly covered again with yellow—all of which has tended to make the red paint job a rather futile gesture.

This year, however, as the California-Stanford football game draws near, the city of Berkeley, which adjoins the California campus, has unwittingly come to the aid of the rival school by providing a substitute for the big "C"—and Stanford students won't even have to bother to do the new painting job themselves.

Last year Berkeley City Manager Hollis Thompson, an ardent California football fan, ordered that all the fire engines of this city be changed from their traditional red color to a brilliant blue and gold—the University of California's colors. The change was cheered by the students who always profess a distinct dislike for anything red—which is Stanford's colors. In fact, it has often been found unwise even to wear red around the campus during the time the traditional school rivalry is warmest.

But today Stanford students are gloating. Red has won over blue. Because he found that the blue fire trucks would not command the necessary respect and attention needed to clear the streets, the Berkeley fire chief has ordered that all fire trucks are once again to be painted a brilliant red.

'Family Church' Installs Pastor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Brick Presbyterian Church, long known as the "Family Church," has a new pastorship in the Rev. Dr. Paul Austin Wolfe, who comes to this post from the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill. Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Congregational denominations participated in installation ceremonies in the church edifice, Park Avenue and Eighty-Fifth Street, Oct. 19.

Brick Church is a familiar institution in this City. Services were first held by the congregation 170 years ago in lower Manhattan. Later it moved to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Seventh Street, where it remained until about a year ago, when the church edifice was sold and the services temporarily transferred to its present site awaiting completion of a new structure at Park Avenue and Ninety-First Street.

The sermon at the installation ceremonies was preached by the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Farber, Pastor of the Fourth Church and Moderator of the Presbytery, presided. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, whom Dr. Wolfe succeeds as pastor of Brick Church, delivered the charge to the parishioners. Dr. Merrill retired recently and has been named Pastor Emeritus.

Hunting Opens in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today reopened to hunters all forest lands closed last week. The closing, within a few days of the hunting season's opening, had been ordered because of the worst forest fire hazard in 14 years. The Governor rescinded his emergency proclamation which banned hunting in woods of 18 Catskill and Adirondack Mountain counties on the advice of conservation officials that overnight rains had "done much to help the situation."

Alberta: Land of Dinosaurs

CALGARY, Oct. 24 (CP)—Alberta, a land of fig trees and palms, where bananas flourished and giant dinosaurs roamed the marshes—millions of years ago—was pictured for interviewers by Dr. Barnum Brown of New York, world-famed paleontologist, as he visited in Edmonton.

Dr. Brown, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History in New York plans an aerial survey of Alberta's badlands in the Red Deer Valley, where giant dinosaurs once lived.

Alberta was subtropical then, he said. "Fig trees, willows, and the great tree of California grew where wheat fields are now. I have found fig fruit preserved in a stone for millions of years and it was almost exactly like figs we now eat."

Dr. Brown plans to fly from Edmonton to Montana, correlating from the air the geological formations. Powerful aerial cameras will record the findings for the use of natural scientists.

Dr. Brown first visited Alberta on a dinosaur expedition in 1909. Since then he has taken 18 complete dinosaur skeletons from the badlands region which he described as the "greatest dinosaur hunting grounds in the world."

"To dress you as becomes you" calls for the finest materials and workmanship.

AYERST & DALE TAILORS

Thank Monitor readers for their patronage and renew their invitation to favour them with a visit or request for patterns.

9/10 Polebrook House
Golden Square Regent Street, LONDON, W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5187

Partridge & Cooper
Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book, 2/-. The Referee Investment Account Book, 5/-, 9/6, 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22 Broadway, Westminster, S. W. 1
—LONDON, ENGLAND—

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
ST. PAUL FROM THE TRENCHES *by Gerald Warre Cornish*
Price 3/6. On sale at
BUMPUS

LONDON

MESSAGE TO YOUR READERS
Have Your FURS *remodelled by*
LUBIN'S
COURT FURRIER
28 Baker Street, W. 1. Welbeck 8645
Furs Taken in Part Exchange

Woollies for Pram Riders

Many shops where fine clothes for babies are to be found advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Right now they're showing the last word in woollies soft as a kitten, and sensibly priced.

Elcome & Co.
Divan & Bed makers
56-58 PIMLICO ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.
Phone: SLOane 7650.
Factory and Showrooms
41-43 FULHAM PALACE ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, W. 6.
Established 1907
Phone: RIVerside 4760

COURT DRESSMAKER
FIFINELLA
49 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W. 1.
COATS COSTUMES
DRESSES HATS
ENSEMBLES

BARKERS
FROCK DEPARTMENT
on the first floor of the main building

has a unique variety of the new styles. For it specialises in offering EVERY type of gown for the smart woman of average build. Evening . . . Morning . . . Street . . . Afternoon . . . frocks are all here—in profusion. Hips sizes are from 38 to 46. Prices 1 gn. to 6½ gns.

Illustrated: FROCK in soft wool fabric, exquisitely cut with small revers and an inset of rayon satin at front. Very unusual is the cut out embroidery on bodice. Skirt is straight—with inverted pleat back and front. Black, Navy, Brown, Fir Green, Briar Brown. Hips 40, 42, 44 ins. Price **49/9**

we have made special arrangements for customers to GARAGE THEIR CARS FREE while shopping at Barkers! Simply ask the commissionaire for a voucher.

John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington High St., London, W. 8
WEStern 5432

New Deal Bandwagon Rumbles As Dewey Thunders on Graft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The gubernatorial campaign in New York swung into its second intensive week today with the rumble of the New Deal bandwagon fairly loud in the tumult as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman climbed aboard, and observers still awaited signs of a great public uprising in favor of Thomas E. Dewey, Mr. Lehman's Republican opponent for the Governorship.

The upstate area, whose 57 counties were a tradition of Republican control until 1930, will continue to be the battleground for both major party candidates this week, each reserving New York City, where more than half of the State's 13,000,000 people are centered, for the final week of campaigning.

Registrations Rise

Meanwhile comfort accrued to the Dewey camp today out of a registration rise in upstate cities and towns over that for 1934, the last election in which the Governorship was the central issue and which saw the Republican ticket bogged down in New Deal totals. This year's enrollment in 54 cities and towns of more than 5,000 outside New York City is 1,144,052, or 147,468 higher than that of four years ago. It is, however, a decrease of 155,099 from the record registration of 1936, a Presidential year which saw the State still overwhelmingly in the New Deal bracket.

The vote in the large cities upstate may decide the election, and here the registration shows large increases over 1934, while in Albany, where the Democratic organization is under attack by Mr. Dewey, even the 1936 total is exceeded. How much this is due to the accelerated activity of a greatly improved Democratic organization upstate over the last six years and how much to popular reaction to Mr. Dewey's battle-cry against domination of the cities by corrupt political machines is not apparent.

Also very much in the picture is the American Labor Party activity, with Alex Rose, State campaign director of this group, which has thrown its support to Governor Lehman, estimating its vote strength at 600,000 and expecting 100,000 of these ballots to be cast upstate.

The Dewey forces start with the handicap of a 1,000,000 preponderance in Party enrollment against their candidate and with New York City the largest factor of uncertainty.

Mr. Dewey must place his chief reliance on the independent vote, and it is in this light that his followers interpret the 2,437,270 New York City registration figure this year—459,910 higher than in 1934. Others believe it reflects the phenomenal organization work of the American Labor Party.

Speculation on Votes

Success of the Republican ticket depends upon at least a 500,000 plurality up-state and a New York City vote which will hold the Lehman city plurality under that figure. This is they way the Dewey camp is predicting it. The Democrats, on the other hand, declare Mr. Dewey's upstate lead will not exceed 300,000 and that their preliminary survey indicates a 700,000 plurality for Mr. Lehman in New York City.

The pace and temper of the campaign appears to be pretty well set as this is written, short of a major surprise move by the resourceful young New York Prosecutor who waged his successful campaign for the Tammany District Attorneyship last year on the basis of the unexpected. Thus far, however, his campaign essentially typifies the current Republican swing to young candidates and social welfare and friendly labor policies, and the new progressive program is getting cheers.

It is apparent, however, that the Party leadership finds it easier to accept Mr. Dewey's outbursts against "political monopoly," with his picture of Governor Lehman as an irresolute, weary, and respectable office-holder being used by corrupt political machines to defend their tenures, than his "liberal" acceptance of the national social and economic legislation of the last six years as the natural reflection of changes to which it is a Party duty to respond.

Corruption Issue

With New York a major example of the historic importance of the established political machine and the tendency of such organizations to overreach themselves in scandals and high-handed action, Mr. Dewey is making his most effective thrusts on the corruption issue.

In paying high tribute to the personal integrity, honor, and conscientiousness of Governor Lehman he is invariably effective when he dwells on the question why, "after six years of the present State Administration, the corrupt machines of the Democratic Party are still doing business at the old stand."

OVERCOATS

Best English Cloths and Tailoring, ready to wear. 6 gns.

(Also from 5½ to 10 gns.)

MOSS BROS & Co. Ltd.

COVENT GARDEN

COR. OF KING ST. and BEDFORD ST.

LONDON, W.C.2

Illustrated Catalogue on Request

HAMS OF QUALITY

Here's a selection of Harrods Famous Hams, expertly cured, matured to perfection and in flavour second to none. In short each the very best of its kind.

YORK. Fully matured, mellow flavour. 15-17 lb. Per lb. 2/-

VIRGINIA. Peach-fed, spiced-cured and hickory-smoked. Approx. 13 lb. Per lb. 2/9

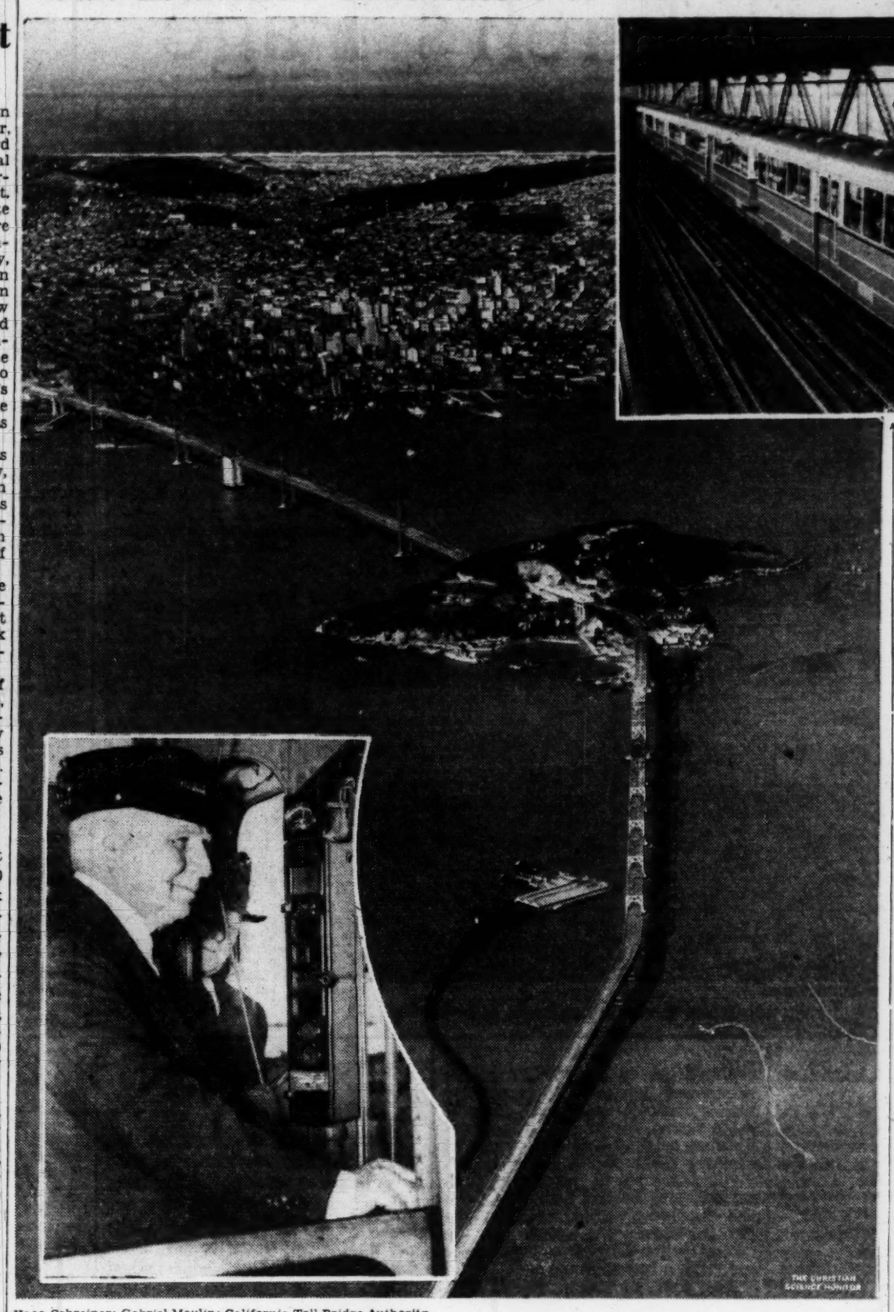
BRADENHAM. Coal-black. Wiltshire, sweet-cured. 14-16 lb. Per. lb. 2/8

SUFFOLK. Sweet-cured and perfectly smoked. 10-12 lb. Per lb. 2/8

HARRODS

HARRODS LTD LONDON S W 1

San Francisco Commuters to Roll Across Bay—in Trains



Haas-Schreiner; Gabriel Moulin; California Toll Bridge Authority

Oakland Moves Nearer Its Big Sister

Gov. Frank F. Merriam drove first train over new bridge. | **The new San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, looking toward San Francisco.**

First Across

Cross-Bay Trains To Aid Berkeley Breakfast Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — "O-o-e-e-yawah," yawns the trans-bay commuter and rolls over for 15 minutes more sleep.

Half an hour later Henry saunters downstairs beaming like a Cheshire cat.

"Y'know, Mabel," he says, "just think of all the time that's being saved over here this morning with the completion of the train across the Bay Bridge. Each commuter saves 15 minutes, and say there are 40,000 of them, think of the number of days that are saved by using the train every morning. Let's see now —15 times 40,000—"

It was a great and historic day—Friday, Sept. 23—when the first train nosed its way across this great 8¼-mile span, for it meant first, the beginning of the end for the historic old ferry boats, and swift and easy transportation for all commuters to and from San Francisco.

The trains run across on the second level. More than 105,000 redwood ties were laid to carry the track, which, stretched "end-to-end," equals about 42 miles. Trucks also cross on the lower level but on the opposite side from the trains.

To the visitor who comes to San Francisco, this train ride across the Bay Bridge will indeed be one of the highlights of his stay. In the first place—believe it or not—the train is nearly noiseless and better than riding in an automobile.

To the commuter and the Bay area resident who has become so very used to taking the slow side-wheel ferries across the picturesque bay, this new speed will be welcome—but nevertheless he will miss the fresh morning breeze, the slap of the waves against the side of the boat, the fog and the fog horns and the "camaraderie" that was developed over a great number of years.

Now all this will go by the boards. The new trains whipping across the bridge—less than two years old—will speed the commuter from his street corner in Berkeley and Oakland right down into the center of San Francisco. The ferries will oe discontinued and another era of transportation for San Francisco will be begun.

Chief Bridge Engineer Charles H. Purcell branded the new train run as "highly satisfactory" and while he would not set a definite date for the schedules to begin operating, said it "will be around the first of the year."

Albany County Election Probe Follows Dewey Abuse Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24—A quiet investigation of election practices in Albany County is being conducted by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., following charges by Thomas E. Dewey, Republican gubernatorial candidate, in his campaign addresses, it was revealed here today. Mr. Dewey has charged wholesale abuses of the election laws in Albany County, declaring that the situation here was characteristic of that obtaining in other Democrat-bossed counties of the State and demanding a wholesale cleanup.

Mr. Bennett started his inquiry immediately following the first blast from Mr. Dewey, it was revealed here today with the announcement that Robert Appleton, Chairman of the American Defense Society, had placed before the Attorney General 11 charges which he said has been brought to the attention of his organization through "information furnished from reliable sources" and by the press.

These charges follow:

1. That many of the polling places are too small for the proper conduct of an orderly election.
2. That the voting machine curtains have in some instances been abrased, torn, or otherwise damaged so that observers from the outside might see within the curtain.
3. That in some of the election districts there were no rails provided as required by law and that in other districts the rails were of such light construction that they did not afford protection for the persons within the rail from the crowd of people without.
4. That where policemen were furnished for the purpose of conducting an orderly election, in some cases they stayed out of sight and when infractions of the election law were reported they refused to perform their duty.
5. That in some cases persons other than those authorized by the election law were permitted within the rails or in the area in and about the voting machines.
6. That an acting police judge refused to issue warrants for the arrest of persons registered in violation of law.
7. That there have been flagrant violations of the election law in permitting persons to vote with assistance.
8. That there were large numbers of persons illegally registered and voting within the city.
9. That on some past occasions the inspectors of election, when the voter was requested to sign his name upon the inspector's books before voting, did not cover the signature of the registrant so as to hide it, and that no time was taken for a comparison of signatures to determine whether or not the voter was the same person as the registrant.
10. That two of the inspectors in one district would not permit a representative of the board of elections to sew a patch upon a damaged curtain.
11. That in some districts the polls were opened before 6 o'clock in the morning in violation of the election law.

Lyman in Attack On Health Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Health insurance never should be undertaken by the Federal Government, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, told students. Society is going to realize that health belongs to the individual, and not to the medical profession, he declared.

"Health insurance is nothing which can be placed on the books and then expected to work," he said. "If we are simply going to pass an appropriation of $800,000,000, set up a board, and then think that everything possible has been done . . . we are going to find we are mistaken. Not only will we be doing a dangerously inefficient job, we will be making public health a political football!"

Dr. Wilbur recommended a clarification of terms pointing out that many functions included under the broad term "socialized medicine" already are handled by public health authorities.

LONDON

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

and Gifts for every occasion

HONES

Jewellers

179 & 181 King St., Hammersmith, W. 6.

Tel. RIVerside 2578

COOPERS

FOR PURE FOODS

68/76 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge

90/96 Edgware Road Marble Arch

178, High Road, Streatham

7, King Street Twickenham

DONALD J. DONOVAN

PHOTOGRAPHER OF CHILDREN

— SOMETIMES GROWN-UPS —

PORTRAITS ARE SUPPLIED AT 10/6 AND 21/- EACH SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM ORDER OF ONE GUINEA.

67 GEORGE STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.1.

phone - WELBECK 4241

MY WORK IS MY HOBBY

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Czechoslovakia

Prague: Zensky Spolek Cesky, Ve Smečkach 26, Prague II, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 10.

England

Essex

Southend-on-Sea (First Church): Palace Winter Gardens, Pier Hill, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Hertfordshire

Barnet: The Odeon Theater, Great North Road, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Mechanics Institute, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

London

London (Twelfth Church): The Brotherhood Hall, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: New Coliseum, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Royal Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrews Grand Hall, Berkley Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Germany

Berlin (auspices Fourth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wilhelmsaue 112, Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Frankfort, Oder (Society, Friedrichstrasse): Kirchenraum, Sophienstrasse 45, 4 p. m., Nov. 6. In German.

Norway

Oslo: Ingeniørenes Hus, Kronprinsensgt 17, Nov. 10.

Sweden

Stockholm (First Church): Konserthuset, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 12. In English. Swedish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Philip High School Auditorium, 2316 Seventh Avenue North, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

California

Antioch: Antioch High School Auditorium, Sixteenth and D Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Delano: West Side Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Fortuna: Fortuna Union High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Rugby and Gage Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Mill Valley: Old Mill School Auditorium, Throckmorton Avenue, 2 p. m., Oct. 30.
Modesto: The Wintergarden, 8 .p m., Oct. 30.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Edifice, Seventh Street and Chipeta Avenue, 4 p. m., Oct. 30.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, corner of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Old Lyme: Old Lyme School, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Idaho

Boise: Boise High School Auditorium, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Downers Grove: Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Newcastle: High School Gymnasium, Church and Twelfth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Terre Haute: Zorah Shrine Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Kansas

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Salina: Church Edifice, 2:45 p. m., Oct. 30. Radiocast Station KFBI, 1050 kilocycles.
Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Cambridge (Organization at Harvard University): Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orlean Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Wakefield Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Worcester (First Church): Regent Theater, 21 Elm Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Michigan

Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Wayne (auspices First Church, Dearborn): Wayne High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.
Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Warrensburg: Circuit Court Room, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Kalispell: Orpheum Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Whitefish: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

New Jersey

Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, 8:15, p. m., Oct. 31.
Newark (First Church): The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company Auditorium, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 4.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, 57 Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 156 Sterling Place, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.
Greenwich: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Norwich: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Poughkeepsie (First Church): Poughkeepsie High School Auditorium, North Hamilton Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:30 p. m. Oct. 30.

Oklahoma

El Reno: El Reno High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Enid: Auditorium, Emerson Junior High School, 700 West Elm, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Tulsa (First Church): Orpheum Theater, 11:45 a. m., Nov. 4.

Oregon

Ashland: Varsity Theater, East Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.
Portland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4234 S. E. Sixty-second Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Norris Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m. Nov. 3.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31. Radiocast Station KQV, 1340 kilocycles.
Reading: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
York: York Theater, East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Texas

Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, West Lancaster Street, Arlington Heights 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Utah

Salt Lake City (joint lecture): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 566 East South Temple Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, Putney Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Washington

Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, Everett and Wetmore Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium Third Avenue and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT

S. L. DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE

10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.

'PHONE: MACAULAY 3333

PROMPT COLLECTION • QUALITY WORKMANSHIP REASONABLE CHARGES.

BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 6, 13; Dec. 4, 11; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.21mc, on Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 13, Dec. 11.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 6, 20; Dec. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

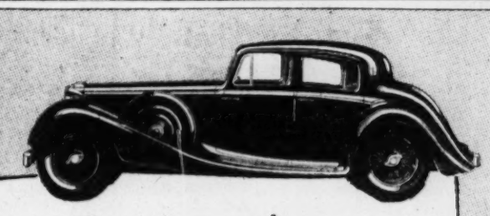
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27, Dec. 18.
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.



5 reasons why you should visit . . . .

HENLYS

FOR A NEW OR USED CAR

- 7 Days' Free Trial with all used cars, £50 and over.
- £37,000 spent annually on reconditioning used cars before sale.
- Over 900 new and used cars to choose from.
- Cars £100 and over guaranteed.
- Deferred Terms on any car. Exchanges.

HENLYS LTD., *England's Leading Motor Agents*

Henly House, 385, Euston Road, London, N.W.1

Euston 4444 (100 lines and extensions)

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1 and at Manchester, Bristol, Bournemouth

A KINGDUM SHIRT with two patent Trubenised flexible collars, which have a starched and ironed appearance and yet have all the comfort of a soft dressing . . . shirting is woven from Egyptian long staple yarn and is shrinkless —choice of rich colourful designs which are fadeless—these shirts are thoroughly recommended.

3/6

Including two collars

Simply cannot wrinkle or cockle. The collars are made by a scientific process whereby three plies of cloth are permanently fused together and rendered flexible; consequently in ironing there is no chance for one of these layers of cloth to slip and crease.

MEAKERS

The address of your nearest Meakers Manshop will be sent on applying to

MEAKERS LTD., PICCADILLY, W. 1—CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT

Brighton, Eastbourne, Southampton, Bournemouth, Boscombe, Portsmouth, Nottingham, Torquay, Colchester, Maidstone, St. Albans, Watford, Luton, Southend, Worthing, Canterbury, Bedford.

Meakers Ltd., London, N.1

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina Lends a Helping Hand

By Janet P. Johl

Part One

Nothing was ever whiter than the snowflakes falling soft and light from the still gray sky, dotting the leafless trees with white snow blossoms, half covering the steep pointed roof of the tiny red brick house where Wilhelmina, a buxom little Dutch girl, lived happily with her father and mother.

The ringing sound of skates cutting the ice could be heard clearly within the tidy little house, but Wilhelmina's own shining skates hung in their place in the cupboard. Wilhelmina, usually happy and gay, sat so quietly beside the tiled Dutch stove, clicking her knitting needles industriously over a scarf she was making for her Grandmother Van Hoot, that her mother looked up from the spicy appelmoes, or applesauce, she was straining to inquire:

"What troubles you, Mina? Is anything wrong?"

Wilhelmina did not wish to tell her mother the real reason for her silence. She always tried to be brave and happy, but sometimes she did wish that her father and mother, whom she loved so dearly, were rich.

"Come now, Mina, it isn't like you to forget to smile." Her mother left her task to draw the little girl close against her full black skirt and snow white apron. "Have the children made fun of you again?"

"Oh, no, Müdlein," Wilhelmina answered hastily. "It's not that!"

Remembered Blessings

"Are you sorry, then, because Father must cease his work while the canal boat is frozen in the ice and held fast? If so, you need not be disturbed, my child. Always we have had sufficient for our simple needs. Is that not so?"

Wilhelmina nodded, but she could not hold back two big tears that dropped right out of her clear blue eyes and rolled like two glass beads, right down her rosy cheeks.

"Well, then, why do you cry?"

"Oh, Mother," Wilhelmina hid her face in the great white apron, "it is so near time for Kris Kringle to come again and all the children are talking of gifts and I—"

Wilhelmina's mother straightened up and her stolid Dutch face, usually wreathed in smiles, was stern.

"For shame, Mina, to have such thoughts. Remember how you fretted because you had no skates? Did we not think of making the poffertjes, and did we not all have our needs supplied? And last year, did not Mevroux Voren invite you to her home on Christmas Eve? And again we all had gifts and joy to spare. Have you forgotten these things so easily?"

"No, mother!" Wilhelmina raised her own head. "It's just that . . ." but still her blue eyes were puzzled. "It's just that we're always so poor," she exclaimed, impulsively, before she realized that she had really spoken her innermost thoughts.

"And what is poor, Mina?" asked her mother softly. "If you are talking of nothing but guldens and florins you are right. But if you mean real riches, you are wrong. Here now, child, take your fine skates and go out into the clear air. The snow has stopped and the air is good."

She opened the cupboard and gave the little girl her precious skates.

"Forget that our house is small and our purse never full," she continued. "Remember that we share the blue sky, and the fine clean air with all others and try to spread sunshine wherever you go, my little one."

She gave Wilhelmina an affectionate hug and waved good-by as the little girl trudged along the side of the canal, her wooden Klompen going klop-klop. On she went, past her father's brown canal boat firmly frozen in the ice, on toward the little bridge that led to the ice covered canal with its numerous skaters in colorful red and blue scarfs, moving along despite the sharp winter wind.

On the Canal

"Here comes Wilhelmina—Ho! Wilhelmina!" A chorus of joyful voices greeted the little girl as she hurried to put on her skates.

"Come on, Mina. We're having lots of fun. There's a new girl named Marta on the canal today. She can't skate at all—and she's so fat that she does nothing but fall down. Look, there she goes again. It's a wonder the ice doesn't break—Oh, if she isn't a sight."

The children stood gaily watching, shrieking and pointing their mittened fingers, as the poor little fat girl struggled to her feet again.

"Stop laughing at me," she cried tearfully. "I am only just beginning. It is not so easy to stand on these skates when you do not know how."

She took a brave step forward, her stubby arms extended to balance herself and down she went again while the children roared with laughter. Wilhelmina stood quietly, remembering that only a year ago she had possessed no skates at all, and had taken several hard falls herself when she began to learn.

"Try to spread a little sunshine," her mother had said, and Wilhelmina, seeing someone more unhappy than she, realized what her mother had meant.

She skated over to help the little stranger, crying out defiantly, "Stop it, Hendrik, and you Hans, you should be ashamed of yourself. Have you no manners? Why do you not help when someone is in difficulty instead of standing there laughing and holding your sides."

"Oh! Oh! She is so fat and funny!" cried the boys, doubling up with mirth.

Help for Marta

"She doesn't have the slightest idea how to skate," put in Katrinka who knew how to do everything very well, because her rich parents paid people to teach her.

"But she will learn," cried Wilhelmina. "You had to learn, too, Katrinka. Come, Marta. I will help you."

The other children stood around laughing heartily as poor fat Marta struggled to keep her balance, leaning heavily on Wilhelmina's supporting arms.

"Thank you," said Marta, as she clutched at Wilhelmina, while the children began to skate off, a bit ashamed of making such fun of another's misfortune.

"There, Marta, are you more steady now?" asked Wilhelmina. "Let me try to help you skate, it's really not hard once you learn how to keep your balance."

"You are very kind," said Marta, carefully trying a few timid steps. On the fourth try, the tempting aroma of waffles began to fill the crisp air, and the waffle woman came into view with her little cart.

"Let's buy some," cried Marta.

"I cannot," said Wilhelmina bravely. "I have no money."

"No money? Why not?" Marta looked at the little girl, seeing for the first time her patched jacket. "Are you so poor?"

"Yes," replied Wilhelmina bravely.

"My father was once so poor he had to live in an attic in one small room all alone," Marta said sympathetically.

"Oh!" Wilhelmina listened with interest. "We are not that poor. We have a little house."

"I don't care how poor you are, I like you very much," said Marta simply. "Will you be my friend? My good friend?"

"Oh, yes." Wilhelmina's face shone with joy. But before she could add "let's skate together," the little fat girl gave a joyful cry and rushed toward a huge man, standing at the edge of the canal, forgetting her floundering feet in her eagerness to reach him and dragging Wilhelmina along with her.

(To be concluded next Monday)

A Lithograph by D. L. Gregory, Provincetown, Mass.

The White Queen, the Red Queen, and Alice

Basuto Children at School

Have you wondered what kinds of schools boys and girls in other countries go to, or have you imagined that they were all exactly like, your own?

Let us go to the small country—called Basutoland and pay a visit to one of the little schools there. Basutoland is in Africa. It lies wedged in between Cape Province, Natal—and the Orange Free State, and belongs to Great Britain. The teacher in this little school, who speaks English very well, will tell you that most of the children live so far from the building that they cannot come at all until they are 12 or 14 years old, but spend their time instead herding their father's cattle or sheep in the mountains.

When the time comes for the boys and girls to make the daily journey to the school building they put on the woolen blanket which all Basutos wear, though some of the big boys dress in heavy overcoats, even on hot days. On their heads they wear the most amusing things—ancient bowlers, conical straw hats with huge brims made by their mothers, as well as goat-skin caps, and woolen caps. Each child carries his lunch with him, which usually consists of a couple of roasted green mealies, that is, maize on the cob.

Many Scholars

There is only one teacher in each little country school and often there are as many as a hundred scholars. Lessons begin with ten minutes' drill in the open, at which one of the smaller boys proudly beats a tom-tom, which is like a kind of drum, to provide the rhythm for the movements. The boys form up in one line, according to their size, and the girls in another. Each boy carries a long staff of poplar wood, and each girl a smaller stick. They mark time by stamping in unison with the left foot.

After the drill they troop into the building and, as many as can, seat themselves on the plain wooden benches. There is not enough room for all, so the rest squat on the floor or lean against the walls. When they are settled, the teacher says a short prayer in Sesuto—the name given to their language. After this, comes singing, which the children love. The teacher hums a note, and the scholars tune their voices up, just like members of an orchestra tuning their instruments.

Singing the Lesuto

At a given signal they burst into song. Should a visitor be present they will sing "Lesuto," their national anthem, with great enthusiasm and at the top of their voices, keeping time by swaying their bodies from side to side. A few more songs follow and then lessons begin in earnest, reading in English and Sesuto, simple arithmetic, and a little history and geography of Basutoland and South Africa.

But first and foremost the children are helped to understand and speak good English, for they generally stay at school for three or four years only and must then be ready to start to earn a livelihood for themselves, either in service, in the towns, or in the gold mines in the Transvaal. They are also taught tree-planting, for that is another way in which they can earn money.

Once a week lessons are given on truth, honesty, courage, unselfishness, courtesy, and kindness to animals.

Summer Has Departed

Summer has departed.
But before she went away,
She told the yellow rosebud
In my garden it could stay.
She left a pansy blooming
In my painted flower-pot,
And today I saw a robin
That Summertime forgot.

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

Christopher Hedgehog's Visitor

All that morning Christopher Hedgehog had scuttled about his tiny home, polishing up the furniture, shaking out the mats, rubbing up the silver, and brushing the floor. He was about to begin his long winter sleep, and everything must be spick and span for that lovely moment when he awoke again, and should hear the birds chirruping outside the door, and the wind rustling among the early spring buds.

"Now I am ready," said Christopher Hedgehog happily when the clock hands pointed to five.

Then he saw his grubby paws and muttered, "Oh dear, not quite!" And washed them as quickly as he could.

"Now I am really ready," he said again, and turned with a sigh of contentment to his little white bed with its eiderdown of blue.

But just at that moment he caught sight of a cobweb stretched blackly across one corner of the ceiling.

A Soft Squeak

"Tch! Tch! However did I miss that?" the little fellow asked himself, and he fetched the mop out of the cupboard and busied himself for a second or two.

After this he really did spring into bed, aud shutting his eyes pulled up the eiderdown. Just as he was drowsing off, however, there came a soft squeak.

"It's only the front door," Christopher told himself comfortably. But he knew that it wasn't, for the squeak was an animal's squeak, and it said quite plainly, "Please!"

Christopher Hedgehog tried, and tried, and tried not to listen, but he know, all the same that he couldn't get to sleep while something was squeaking "please." So rather crossly, and with several large yawns, he got out of bed and lighting a teeny tiny candle peered all over his home. He even called, "Where are you?" but nobody answered, and at last he snuffed out the candle and wriggled down under the eiderdown again.

"See you next year, whoever you are," he murmured sleepily.

And that, of course, meant that he would see him when he awoke from his long winter sleep.

A Visitor Arrives

Hardly had he closed his eyes, however, than a very loud squeak made him jump right up in the air. The squeak only said "Please" as before, but it meant quite distinctly, "I am cold and tired and waiting outside your house. Please let me in."

The Hedgehog lit his candle all over again, and opened the front door a very little way because of the bitter winds. A small, prickly creature was sitting on the doorstep rubbing and blowing on its paws. It was a young Hedgehog who happened to be a distant cousin.

"Please," said the Hedgehog timidly. "My home has fallen right in, and there isn't time to find another one now. Might I share yours until next year? That is, if you have room, of course."

"Come along in," said Christopher Hedgehog proudly.

He took his little visitor by the paw and sat him in the best chair with a hassock to his feet. Then he murmured to himself in an important sort of way, "Now, where did I put that can of soup I bought last week?"

But by the time he had found it, the other was already snoring hard, and nothing but next year's spring sunshine would wake him up again.

So Christopher Hedgehog snuggled happily into bed for the last time, and in a moment he also was fast asleep.

The Little Red Wagon

Henry sat on the doorstep, his chin in his hands, wishing he were a big boy. The school bells had rung and called everyone away. The boy who lived across the street, Big Sister, who helped Henry to dig in the garden, and Brother, who helped him to pound and hammer in the tool shed.

There was nothing to do and nobody to play with. Two big tears rolled down the end of Henry's nose. He was feeling very sorry for himself.

Too Little

"Good morning, Henry," called the Lady-next-door, shaking her dust mop out of the window.

"—morning," answered Henry in a weepy little voice.

"What is the trouble, I never heard Henry sound like that?" asked the lady.

"I'm too little—too little to go to school," said Henry.

"Too little for school? Well, no matter. You are just big enough for something else. Come around to the garage door," and the lady-next-door closed the window.

Henry wiped away the tears on his pocket handkerchief and hurried to the garage. There stood the lady; by her side was a red wagon—a fine little red wagon with blue wheels and a brass bell.

"My boys have grown too big for this cart but you are just right. It is for you, Henry," and the lady-next-door placed the handle in Henry's astonished hands.

"Thank you. Oh, thank you. I shall pretend to be the baker," and Henry galloped down the driveway, the brass bell ringing merrily.

The Milkman's Call

He hurried home to show the little red wagon with the blue wheels and brass bell to Mother.

"How splendid, Henry," said Mother. "Here are two bottles. You may play milkman also."

"Yes, ma'am, and may I sell you a dozen cinnamon buns today?" asked Henry as he took a make-believe package from the red wagon.

"Thank you, I will take them. Leave me a quart of milk each day, please," answered Mother.

All morning, Henry and the red wagon rumbled and trundled along the driveway. Before he knew it, Big Sister and Brother were home from school and Mother was calling for lunch.

"I'm not too little—not too little, but just big enough—just big enough for the little Red Wagon," sang Henry.

Proof

Dried leaves are never old, I find,
The brown and very crinkly kind. . .

For they are lighter on their feet
Than children of the village street;

And dancing shows their lively skill
In windy polkas on a hill. . .

While just to-day they won first place
Outskipping kittens in a race!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Jack Frost

Jack Frost is a weather sprite
All dressed in sparkling clothes.
His chief delight is painting leaves,
As everybody knows.

Jack Frost works in silence,
And always out of sight,
And he can paint a million leaves
In one clear autumn night.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

The Birds Take a Bath

Sitting by my desk at the south window, I look out on my improvised bird-bath, the base a wooden pail painted green, and the bath basin, an inverted lid from a very large old-fashioned crock. With tall grasses all about it and nestled in under lilac bushes, the tartarian honeysuckle and the pink dogwood, the birds like it even better than the pedestaled one we bought for another part of the lawn.

Splash, Splash!

All day the birds come, the robins and cat-birds being especially frequent bathers. Splash, splash, the water flies so that frequently I have to rush out to give it a refill. The song and chipping sparrows also come in numbers, several sitting like cheerful cherubs at the same time on the rim. Also comes the flicker with his black moustache mark, the orioles with their brilliant orange, and the goldfinch flitting sunshine. And this season, the purple finch, who with his purple-red is a very modish bather.

But it was only recently that I saw a mother robin giving her young robins a lesson in the art of bathing. "Follow me," she seemed to say as, trotting on before them, she made for the bath. Arriving, with a look around to see if they were there, she flew to the rim which is only about ten inches from the ground.

"See," she chirped, "it's easy." But still they stood at the base, the smaller one seeming to ask, "Just what do you want me to do?"

The mother robin took a drink. "Water," she nodded, "and water is good."

Baby's Lesson

Gradually the youngster began to comprehend, and giving a hop, landed on the back of his larger brother as if in this way he thought to reach near the height. But this did not suit his big brother, and with a shake he jostled him off. Then he deliberately went behind him and gave him a prod with his bill. Evident it was that big brother had received his lesson before, and was now helping his mother get the baby of the family properly instructed.

And the prod worked. With a rather feeble fluttering, he managed to make the rim, tottered uncertainly on the edge, looked at the water and suddenly toppled in. But no sooner in than it was easy to see he liked its feel. A surprise that was a delight. Awkwardly at first, he splashed, then gaining more courage he rustled his feathers and kept ducking his head in and out. His mother and brother watched with satisfaction his performance from their perch in the honeysuckle bush.

For some time, he dipped and splashed, taking time out to sit with simple satisfaction in the sun warmed water until finally, with his feathers thoroughly drenched, he tottered up on the rim again. His first lesson a success. Now mother robin would worry no more. As teacher, by example, she had given her last nestling his lesson in cleanliness.

The Bee That Lorry-Hopped

Have you ever seen a bee that wasn't being busy? All day long they are hard at work, in and out of the flowers, flying backward and forward from the gardens to the hive. The very sound of their buzz suggests activity. Yet there surely must be times when even the busiest bee gives his wings a holiday.

Exactly why a certain honey-gatherer decided to ride home on a man's coat instead of traveling there on his wings, the other day, is not known for certain. One may suppose that the little fellow had been working overtime and was genuinely glad to "lorry-hop."

The man, who was also on his way home, saw the bee circling round and round him like a miniature airplane, after which it made a perfect landing on the lapel of his coat. Now, it so happened that he was a beekeeper, and instead of flicking his visitor off, was quite happy for it to travel with him as far as it wanted.

After crossing two miles of fields he reached his garden gate, and you may imagine his surprise when the little insect pricked up its ears—so to speak—and flew to the hive. It was one of his own bees that had chosen an easy way to get home.

© British International Photos

A Treat for Canine Pets

Dogs in Kent, England, find a special delight in their very own "Snack Bar" where they can crunch up their favorite biscuits and take a drink of milk, should they feel inclined. The thoughtful man who made the "Snack Bar" pushes it by means of a spade handle to a busy pavement, to which the dogs bring their mistresses as often as possible. Each customer's plate is partitioned off from his neighbor's, so that there may be no "pinching."

CHAIRS

Are Helpful Accessories in Giving New Interest to Your Rooms.

If you are undecided as to just where to start the refurnishing of a room, begin by replacing some of the old chairs with new ones. Fix up one corner of the room with a group of interesting design—and form the nucleus of an entirely new room.

See the displays of chairs at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HOME Refurnishing PROGRAM

REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

Lehman Urged to Extend Scope of Brooklyn Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Extension of the investigation into the law enforcement agencies in Brooklyn to include an inquiry into alleged "anti-union" activities of the police force and District Attorney's office of Kings County is today urged on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by the Brooklyn Labor and Citizens' Committee, claiming to represent more than 100,000 members of 21 American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization unions. The Committee charges brutality by the police and laxity by the District Attorney's office in handling labor disputes.

Meanwhile John Harlan Amen, former Federal racket-smasher, was sworn in as special prosecutor in the Brooklyn Investigation by John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General of New York State, in Albany this afternoon. Mr. Amen's official title will be Special Assistant Attorney General, and his task will be to subject Brooklyn officialdom to the most extensive investigation ever authorized in New York State. He will supersede William F. X. Geoghan, Kings County District Attorney, and the object of his search will be the alleged "grave irregularities" in the administration of justice in Brooklyn, reported by the New York City's Department of Investigation and by the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, headed by Harry F. Guggenheim.

At the same time, Frederick W. Ritter, City Fusion and American Labor Party Candidate for District Attorney of Queens County, disclosed that he has requested Mayor Fiorello H La Guardia to order an investigation into the police force, the District Attorney's office and the jails of Queens County by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation.

Mr. Ritter charges that conditions in Queens County are as bad, "and in many respects considerably worse," than they are in Kings. He submitted to the Mayor the results of investigations purporting to show inefficiency, incompetency and negligence on the part of the office of District Attorney Charles P. Sullivan, and said that Commissioner Herlands, who has power to subpoena, could do much to clean up a bad situation in Queens County.

Indications from City Hall were, however, that Mayor La Guardia would not at this time direct Mr. Herlands' attention to Queens, preferring to have the Commissioner of Investigation continue his inquiry in Brooklyn. This investigation, which recalls Mayor La Guardia's promise to "clean up Brooklyn," will run simultaneously with that of Special Prosecutor Amen's.

Following the arrest Friday of Police Lieut. Cuthbert J. Behan on the charge of stealing and destroying the records of 7,200 arrest cases from Brooklyn police headquarters at Bergen Street, an inquiry into police bail bonding in Brooklyn has begun. It is intimated at police headquarters that the theft and destruction were in an attempt to cover up evidence of large-scale bail bonding irregularities.

High police officials, aided by accountants, are reconstructing the missing records from court documents. They have ordered men on plain clothes duty at the Bergen Street Station between Aug. 5, 1936, and Jan. 22, 1938, to hand in all data on arrests made by them during that period, to which the destroyed records related.

Three New Merchant Vessels Planned for Pacific by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Construction work on three new steamships of 35,000 tons each for the American Merchant Marine will begin within the next six months, according to M. L. Wilcox, Director of Operations and Traffic of the Maritime Commission. The vessels will cost between $8,000,000 and $11,000,000 each and will be designed for the transpacific trade, and probably will be operated by the Dollar Line, Mr. Wilcox told the American Steamship and Tourist Agents' Association at a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel here Oct. 21.

The new vessels will have accommodations for 800 passengers and will run on a regular schedule that will cut the present round-trip transpacific time by a week, Mr. Wilcox said.

The Commission has been giving "sympathetic consideration" to the Dollar Line's troubles, he continued, adding that he expected an announcement of the re-establishment of its passenger schedules within a few days. It was indicated during the meeting of the Association earlier in the day that the name of the Dollar Line would be changed with the announcement of the new schedules.

Declaring that the United States is in the beginning of a new era for travel and shipping on American flag vessels, Mr. Wilcox voiced gratification at the reports from Brazil Oct. 21 of the reception accorded the steamship Brazil, of the American Republics Line, in Buenos Aires. He stressed that the Brazil and its sister ships, the Uruguay and the Argentina, have passenger accommodations that are "the finest that can be found on any vessel regardless of flag or trade."

The outlook for travel next year was described by other speakers as one of the best this country ever had, due to the two World's Fairs.

Movies Clothe Banditry With Romance

Scene from "Jesse James"

20th Century-Fox

Tyrone Power as Jesse James

A Lot of Hard Work Has Gone Into Filming of 'Jesse James'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It was inevitable that the James boys, Frank and Jesse, would one day come to the screen. It was just as inevitable, probably, that they should be treated sympathetically. The movies find it harder and harder to keep on the rough road where realism and criminals go hand in hand, much preferring the less thorny road of romance; and at least in the case of the Jameses they are not without authority. The whole Southwest has been in a conspiracy for years to make a Robin Hood of Jesse James—and what with a play currently on Broadway in which he is treated as a doting family man, and a movie about to be finished in which he is a handsome and dashing buckaroo in the best western tradition, it would seem that the job is just about completed.

Some credit must be given the studio, however, for the pains it has been at to make the picture one of the best examples of the western genre. A company of 175 persons has been active in and around the James country in southwestern Missouri for something like six or seven weeks now; and with its return to the studio is plunging into the business of getting the more intimate work done to perfection.

Liberty to Pineville

The town of Liberty, Mo., where James lived, has grown considerably beyond the proportions which it held when Jesse and Frank James lived there, so the Fox people took over the little town of Pineville in the same state and fashioned it to suit themselves. Pineville wasn't discovered without effort. Director Henry King flew 15,000 miles in his own plane, covering the whole countryside, until a proper setting was found. Pineville, with a population of 475, lies six miles from the nearest railroad, snugly hidden away in the Ozark Mountains. A gang of carpenters working night and day built over the face of the town, installing a courthouse and a blacksmith shop, which were somehow missing in Pineville's makeup, putting up signs over the stores—doing all the building and remodelling with new lumber, and then aging it and adding spider-webs of studio manufacture where lively art directors thought they might have been when the James boys dog-trotted down the little street. Even Pineville's cement sidewalks were covered with planking. But that's not all. Just a year ago, Pineville proudly uncovered its first paved street. The movie people hauled 3,000 truckloads of dirt and covered it over. When you see Liberty, Mo., in the movies, it isn't going to be Pineville.

A Period Train

Director King's long flight about the countryside in his plane on that reconnoitering trip wasn't wasted. The James boys were train robbers, as well as bank robbers, and a train of the period had to be found, somehow. The director found the engine, one of the exact period desired, on a 10-mile abandoned stretch of track once flourishing under the topheavy name of the Dardanelle and Russellville Railroad. Coaches of the same period—1861—were found at the near-lying towns of Springfield, Mo., and Rogers, Ark. All were put together, refurbished, and given a semblance of usefulness at the Little Rock railroad shops, and then were re-christened the St. Louis Midland Railroad—the one which was most frequently patronized by James.

Tyrone Power has been cast in the role of Jesse, and Henry Fonda will play Frank. Nancy Kelly, who was taken from the cast of the New York production of "Susan and God," will play Zerelda, wife of Jesse. Henry Hull, Brian Donlevy, Randolph Scott, and Jane Darwell will have other important roles.

* * *

Previews in England

Some of the preview cards from "Yank At Oxford" and "The Citadel," sent in by English audiences when the pictures were previewed over there, are beginning to filter into the home studio, which is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. They're a little different from the American brand. In Hollywood, when a preview audience empties into a theater lobby it generally scribbles its remarks on the cards in one and two syllable words of approbation or disapproval and leaves them with the manager. "Swell," or "okay," or "awful" are frequent comments.

Not so the English. They take the cards home, according to the M. G. M. people who tell about it, and study the matter over. And when the opinions begin to come in, they sometimes read like a lawyer's brief. All the reasons for and against the picture are patiently given with a finality which it would take an act of Parliament to alter.

The technical crew which took "Yank At Oxford" to the little town of Luton, 40 miles out of London on the way to Cambridge, received its first shock, some of its members say, when they heard the people entering the theater referring to it as a "British" picture. That was only the prelude to a rather greater shock. If you know Hollywood preview audiences, you know that signs of approval begin when the credits are first flashed on the screen. But not so the English. Absolute silence greeted the names of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan. The silence continued on into the opening of the film. The technical crew, and the actors in the piece, being from Hollywood, were sure by this time that they had a flop on their hands, after wading an ocean and daring the rigors of an English summer to make it. The first evidence of life from the audience didn't come until the middle of the fourth reel, the crew says; and they're warning other workers who may go to England what to expect.

Bridges Faction Caused '34 Strike Legionnaire Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Harper Knowles, California Legionnaire, told House investigators today an organization headed by Harry Bridges, CIO maritime leader, began agitation which "brought about the San Francisco general strike (1934) and chaos to the maritime industry."

Mr. Knowles of Oakland, said he was Chairman of the Radical Research Committee of the California American Legion. He said Mr. Bridges was a Communist and that the organization, the "Equality Hall Group," numbered many Communists among its members.

Mr. Bridges is an Australian against whom deportation proceedings are pending.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of the committee investigating un-American activities, before which Mr. Knowles testified, recently demanded of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that Mr. Bridges be deported. Miss Perkins replied no action would be taken until the Supreme Court disposed of a similar case involving Joseph Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. Knowles contended that as early as 1922 Mr. Bridges had entered the Riggers and Stevedores Union and tried to gather about him "a group of radical progressives." Two years later, he said, Mr. Bridges and a few others organized a longshoremen's local union, which quickly disintegrated.

"This group continued to agitate along the waterfront until the year 1932," the witness said, "when they decided to again attempt to organize another longshoremen's local."

Communists Eliminated

In order to do this, he said, a group was chosen to meet at Equality Hall in San Francisco. Not all of this nucleus, which later brought on the general San Francisco strike, was Communist, Mr. Knowles said, but those who were unwilling to go along were "quickly eliminated."

Minnesota "Reds"

Chairman Dies told a group of Minnesotans in a telegram Oct. 24 that evidence indicated Communists had "permeated" the Farmer-Labor Party.

He said he would ask the committee to permit members of the party, which is particularly strong in Minnesota, to file affidavits on the charge.

Mr. Dies' telegram was in reply to one which contended the "issue raised against this great liberal movement" was "purely political, slanderous, and unfair."

This contention was advanced by J. B. Boscme, Harold H. Seavey, William V. Sinnott, all Minnesota Labor leaders, and John H. Hougen, Chairman of the Benson All-Party Volunteer Committee.

Gov. Elmer Benson is running for re-election.

Mr. Dies said in his message that he wanted to be fair to the party, "even though Governor Benson sought by ridicule to discredit this investigation before we heard any testimony for Minnesota."

"Frankly," he said, "the fact that Governor Benson employed the same strategy that Communists and their sympathizers are using all over the country, namely, ridicule and personal abuse, strengthened my conviction that the Minnesota situation should be investigated. . . .

"I am satisfied that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Farmer-Labor Party are loyal and patriotic Americans but the evidence thus far indicated that the Communists have permeated your party and are seeking to transform it into a vehicle to spread class hatred.

"It is definitely known that one of the chief objectives of the Communist Party in the United States is to control the Farmer-Labor Party."

Tasmania to Teach Sailoring to Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Attorney-General, Eric J. Ogilvie, announces that the Government has bought a ketch which is to be used for training unemployed youths in practical seamanship. It is felt that many boys who may not be successful in land jobs might find that they have an aptitude for seamanship and become successful sailors if given the opportunity to learn. The ship is being remodeled for the purpose and besides being used for training it will act as a supplementary vessel for the Sea Fisheries Board.

U. S. Wage-Hour Law Now in Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Federal Government began regulating wages and hours of thousands of workers today under the most far-reaching industrial legislation since the Supreme Court struck down NRA.

Operation of the new labor standards law, which became effective at midnight last night, began on a note of assurance from Washington that its purpose was not to "hound" business men but to protect "decent" employers against ruinous competition.

In the capital the rush to issue regulations and explanations to the public was reminiscent of the early days of NRA. But at the helm, instead of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, now out of the New Deal and critical of it, was Elmer F. Andrews, former New York State Industrial Commissioner.

Speaking to the nation by radio Mr. Andrews said the law was not designed to remake the nation, but that it should become "one of the pillars of a sound economic system in the United States."

Expects Higher Wages

He declared the Administration expected the provision for an immediate minimum wage of 25 cents an hour in interstate commerce to result in wages considerably higher than that.

"Our experience with State minimum wage laws proves that the minimum does not become the maximum, despite the loud forebodings of opponents of that type of legislation," Mr. Andrews said.

The Administrator contended the new law was largely self-enforcing because it gave every worker affected by the act the right to sue for double the amount of lawful wages denied him, plus court costs.

"Obviously, any employer who has any doubt about whether the law applies to a particular employee should resolve that doubt in favor of the worker," Mr. Andrews said. "Trade associations and business magazines have said, 'when in doubt, comply.' That, I think, is excellent advice, and it will save a lot of trouble for everybody."

Functions of Unions

Mr. Andrews remarked that one of the most helpful functions which a union could perform was to be alert for any attempt on the part of employers to deny workers their rights under the act.

He praised "the whole-hearted cooperation" which he said large groups of employers already had given him.

Mr. Andrews declared the purpose of the Act was to protect business, to guard "decent employers" against the ruinous competition of "competitors whose only weapon is low prices based upon low wages and long hours for those who produce their goods."

"Its further purpose, and I think its most far-reaching purpose, is to assure a steady stream of purchasing power in this country," he said.

Co-operation Pledged

Mr. Andrews recieved pledges of co-operation in enforcement of the new law today from many State Governors.

He had asked the States to help him, at least temporarily, in making certain that interstate industries subject to the law keep proper records showing compliance.

He also requested them to send representatives to a conference of State Labor Officials here Nov. 14 to discuss State wage-hour laws.

Pledges of enforcement aid came, among others, from the Governors of Alabama, Iowa, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Utah, and Nevada.

The Administrator also was advised that the American Federation of Labor's central labor bodies in more than 500 cities would help enforce the act by reporting violations.

Extent of Task

Meanwhile, as a measure of the task ahead, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department reported it had found 32 per cent of the workers employed by the seamless hosiery industry in Georgia earned less than the minimum of 25 cents per hour provided under the new wage-hour law, for the first year of its operation.

The bureau said that in Virginia 15 per cent earned less than the 25-cent minimum and in Tennessee 15 per cent.

"Only in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were there fewer than one-tenth of the workers in this class," the bureau said, basing its estimate on a survey of 30,000 workers in 12 states.

"That short hours do not necessarily mean low wages is evident in the case of New York, where average week's earnings were the highest of all the states, though as many as 45 per cent of the employees worked less than 40 hours and 21 per cent worked just 40," the bureau said.

"In Georgia practically two-fifths of the employees worked more than 40 hours, but average week's earnings ranked next to the lowest among the states."

What Wage Law Provides

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 24

Here, in brief, are provisions of the new law regulating wages and hours in interstate commerce:

Wages—A minimum wage of 25 cents an hour until Oct. 24, 1939; a minimum of 30 cents an hour for the next six years; a minimum of 40 cents an hour thereafter. Industry committees may recommend, and the Administrator may order, that the minimum be increased more rapidly in a given industry.

Hours—A maximum work week of 44 hours the first year, 42 the second and 40 thereafter. Employment over these maxima must be paid in cash at the rate of time and a half the regular wage.

Child Labor—Employment of children (1) under 16 in any occupation is prohibited except in cases other than manufacturing or mining where the work will not interfere with schooling and health; (2) between 16 and 18 is prohibited in any occupation the Labor Department Children's Bureau declares hazardous or detrimental to health or well-being.

Partially or Wholly Exempt—Seasonal industries, agriculture, executives, professionals, learners, apprentices, handicapped workers, seamen, and workers in industries regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Red Caps No Longer Dependent on Tips

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Oct. 24

Red Caps may expect but need depend on tips no longer.

Under the new Federal Wage-Hour Law, they will receive a minimum of 25 cents an hour from employer railroads. They must report tips, and if these total less than the minimum the companies will make up the difference.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday it would pay the minimums to porters. Officials said other railroads planned to do the same.

Indictments Show Bootlegging 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The indictment of 31 members of an alleged Dutchess County bootleg ring in Federal Court is seen here as evidence that large-scale bootlegging still flourishes despite the repeal of prohibition.

The defendants, against whom the indictments were returned Oct. 19, include two Federal revenue agents, members of the Sheriff's office, and a one-time justice of the peace. They are charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of approximately $2,500,000 in taxes from November, 1936, to May, 1938, through the alleged operation of 11 "wild cat" stills.

The ring was said to have been carefully organized, avoiding discovery and arrest of its members through tip-offs by the two Federal agents as to raids. Stills were moved every six weeks to avoid detection, it was added, and when the ring was warned of a raid, it moved its expensive equipment, leaving "stage" property behind. The production of the ring was placed at 320,000 gallons of bootleg alcohol, much of which was poisonous, since four of the stills were used to "wash," or attempt to purify, denatured alcohol.

BIBLE HISTORY COURSE
Washington and Baltimore
A non-interpretative chronological survey of the Old and New Testaments in relation to their historical background.
Fifteen weekly sessions, beginning Monday, November 7, in Baltimore, and Tuesday, November 8, in Washington. Price $15.00.
MRS. MARY MOREY CULLOM
Former Instructor of Bible History in The Principia College
1310 E. 36th St., Baltimore, Md. Telephone University 1141
Washington Representative: Miss Jean Cameron, 2101 S St., N. W. Telephone Decatur 1376

ELEANOR HURST'S
Famise of Washington
Do you want to wear happily the smart and beautifully designed dresses of the coming season?
Let us help you back into corsets—comfortably and gracefully through the medium of a beautiful Famise Foundation—skillfully fitted and conscientiously serviced.
Sizes 32 to 56 — 1539 Eye Street Rep. 0697

Tailored at Fashion Park
Pargora Coats
FALL and WINTER
$45.00
New low price
The Mode
11TH AND F STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
High Quality DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

The Allies Inn
● Breakfast
● Dinner
● Luncheon
● Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
For information telephone
NATIONAL 2142
Hours 3 to 4 daily except Saturday
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RICHMOND, VA.
WOMEN'S FASHIONS
distinguished by exclusive tailoring and fine fabrics.
Jacobs & Levy
65 YEARS OF QUAILTY

RIGHT FASHIONS
GREENTREE'S
RICHMOND, VA.

A Fine Display
of
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Linoleums, etc.
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace — Dial 2-6515
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"Cheer Up"
We want to do your laundry work.
Wet wash costs less in the Elite Laundry than it costs to do it at home. Try us this week and be convinced.
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
Phone 21125
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Charles N. Hancher Co.
Jewelers
Diamonds and Watches for nearly a century
1223 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

All-in-One Bandeaux
Ivy Corsets
IVY CORSET SHOP
1303 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Peggy Terry Ltd
GOWNS
Carolyn Hinckley
HATS
1750 M St. N. W., Wash., D. C.

Washington's Largest Exclusive Men's Store
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Manhattan ● Stetson ● Bostonian
Charge accounts invited; 40-day accounts or deferred payment plan, no interest charge, 5 months to pay.
Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor

Emily Takes in the TRANS-LUX
in swish rayon moiré, black or wine . . . 9-17.
12.95
EMILY SHOPS
FIFTH AVENUE
1308 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets — Washington, D. C.
Liberty of London Scarfs
Treasures for connoisseurs of chic
$3.50 $5
Liberty of London scarfs that have so endeared themselves to women the world over—you, too, should share in their charm. Beloved for their rich subtleness of color—their distinguished prints, fine pure silk beauty—and ageless mellow charm. Squares—long narrow scarfs—wide, long styles to wear with your coat—knotted with your sweaters or tucked in your belt.
NECKWEAR, AISLE 15, FIRST FLOOR

New Youthful "Jean Lyttle"
FROCKS for WOMEN
$16.95 $19.75 $22.95
—Jean Lyttle knows what women want . . . she understands their dress problems . . . and these frocks will prove to you what you have always hoped that YOUTH has nothing to do with the size ticket! She has designed charmingly sophisticated misses' fashions to YOUR taste, YOUR mood, YOUR figure . . . cut with that knowing extra fullness here and there that even the slender woman's figure requires. Sizes 38 to 44. One style in sizes 16½ to 24½.
Better Dress Shop — Kann's "The Avenue" 7th, 8th and D Sts. — Second Floor
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IF ITS DECORATING
CParsley & Son
Contracting Decorators
WINDOW SHADES
PAINTING
PAPERHANGING
2807 14TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Col. 1858

GARDEN SHOPPE INC.
Famous for —
DELICIOUS MEALS
HOME MADE ROLLS and DESSERTS
Luncheon, Dinner, A la Carte
1835 Col. Rd.
3334 14th St.
1124 Vermont Ave.
CATERING

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address
East Falls Church, Virginia

Call Emerson 5678 for rates, terms, etc.
We insure everything insurable — from fur coats to factories!
Desirable prices, durability, and distinctive design are features of Douglass-built dwellings.
J. E. Douglass Co., Inc.
INSURANCE AND BUILDING
5130 Connecticut Av., Washington, D.C.

The Home Forum

Passing Sleepy Hollow

SOMETHING was going on every second. Even before our large river steamer eased away from its dock, I had relinquished all hope of a complete survey of events. The brown hulk of a ferry boat lurched like a huge turtle into a neighboring wharf; two shrill women broke into ecstatic French because a baby they were leading about had begun to walk by himself, to the relief of a now-forgotten terrier weary of having its nose rubbed with a rag of green, checked gingham; and a Negress, over the core of a juicy pear, delivered last-minute messages to Harlem friends upon the pier; all between the final snort from the funnel and the withdrawal of the gangplank.

A soft haze draped Manhattan. It was warm on deck and probably about ninety in Madison Square. We were off in the wake of the *Half Moon*, I told myself, and between breakfast and supper I should have voyaged from the mouth of the Hudson River the hundred and fifty miles which took its discoverer about nine days. Henry Hudson had thought he was going to China. I knew I was not. I knew by my ticket, which was stamped "Albany"; and I knew by Grant's Tomb, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and enormous signs referring to the routes to Sandy Hook, that I had no Oriental destination that trip. Hudson, of course, had had nothing to guide or amuse him except scenery. His Palisades were nature's high cliffs, furred here and there with forestry. He saw no looping framework of a roller-coaster on those shores from which friendly red men paddled out to exchange pumpkins and beaver hides for knives and necklaces. He saw no steam shovels, no coal wharves, no line of automobiles, running like wet beetles along the embankment. Moreover, he had no announcer equipped with a megaphone.

* * *

FOUR WOMEN BESIDE me had opened one of the nine paper parcels they carried, and were seriously occupied with the plum and banana course of their lunch when we went by Tarrytown. A youth with a megaphone mounted to the upper deck. The Tappan Zee spread behind us, like rippled pewter in the sunshine. No announcement was forthcoming. Yet there, beyond the town roofs and the lumber piles, the rolling farmlands and the forests, lay Washington Irving's "Sleepy Hollow." The crowding treetops provided perfect shadow, I reflected, for the excursions of the Headless Horseman. It was futile for me to crane my neck in the hope of catching a glimpse of him; for, even if he had ridden into a clearing, he doubtless would have compassed its extent in a clap of thunder.

Staring through the bright noon and thinking of Sleepy Hollow, I had not noticed the individual who had come to sit beside me until a faint voice, full of a far-awayness, murmured in my ear: "Shall I read to you?" Looking down, I saw first a small volume bearing the name, "Cotton Mather"; and, hastily declining, looked at the speaker. He had exceedingly long legs, and narrow shoulders. His ears were large, his eyes glassy. His nose was thin and snipelike.

"Now you are passing Sing Sing," boomed a voice which made the stranger jump.

"Hm! I thought it was Brom Bones," he explained, and looked relieved as the youth with the megaphone descended an adjoining stairway.

"That building in the back, on your right, facing the prison," the youth shouted, "the one with the long winnders, is where they manufacture brooms. The red brick house is the home of Warden Lawes. I will return when we arrive at West Point."

* * *

"HAS HE MENTIONED us at all?" asked the reader of Cotton Mather wistfully, drawing a honeycake out of his hat and pensively crunching the edge of it.

"About you?" I murmured.

"Oh, well, Katrina and old Van Tassel and Hans Van Ripper—and me."

"I haven't heard him."

"It happens all the time. That's why I'm going to Albany."

"I see."

"Yes. I shall wait upon the worthy Rip Van Winkle at Kaaterskill and invite him to accompany me. It should be brought before the Legislature."

His eyes were green, a distant green, the hue of a lake at the horizon when the world is halfway into twilight.

"West Point!" roared the megaphone, "United States Military Academy." Nearly every passenger ran to the port side of the ship to view the battlemented buildings and have officers' dwellings picked out for them. We talked no more until a porter yelled "Nooboig!" and the energetic megaphone appeared once more to present the scene of Washington's headquarters at the historic town of Newburgh.

"Never mind," I said, in a sincere attempt to be consoling; "it happens in Massachusetts, too. People are always shown the battle markers of Concord and Lexington, and not always the houses once occupied by the Alcotts, Emerson, and Hawthorne."

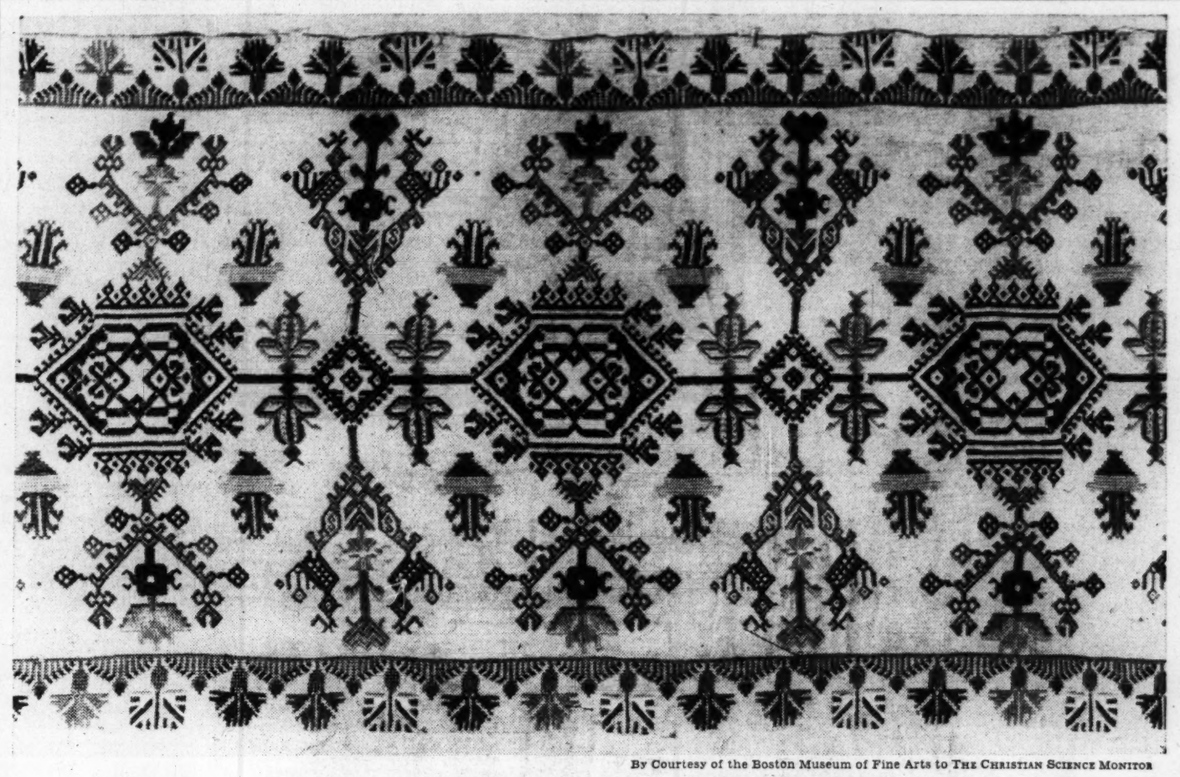
* * *

MY FELLOW-TRAVELER fell to reading, silently. I glanced at his book. It was entitled: "History of New England Witchcraft." We glided past Marlboro and Poughkeepsie, past the green farms of "Krum Elbooge" as it was named in 1609. Along in the afternoon, we drew close to the lush emerald landscape of Catskill. It was time to get bags from the parcel room, a steward reminded us.

"There's only Gunpowder," said my neighbor. Now I was sure of it. His identity could not be denied. There was a description of Gunpowder which read: "The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse that had outlived almost everything but his viciousness."

"Ichabod Crane!" I cried. "Tell me! Just what did the Headless Horseman do to you?" While I was looking at him, he vanished. A sailor, clearing the deck, removed the empty chair. A dream? There were crumbs of honeycake on the floor; and the wind, which caught our starboard as we turned from the Catskill pier, carried on its breath a thin, slow melody, a melancholy psalm tune learned perhaps from the psalters that Cotton Mather knew.

PEARL STRACHAN



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK EMBROIDERY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

ALTHOUGH the photographic reproduction of this piece of Greek embroidery shows its beautiful pattern clearly, it cannot give, of course, any idea of the exquisite color scheme. Red is the prevailing color, in combination with blue, blue green, and touches of white. The fine stitches are executed in silk on a linen background.

Greek island embroideries were used for bed coverings, valances, and cushions. When the silk industry died out on the islands, there was no more thread available for the needlewomen, and their magnificent handicraft gradually disappeared. In modern times, with conflicting influences of machine-made products, new fashions, and vanishing traditions, such workmanship is highly prized by those who understand and appreciate fine textiles. These reveal intricacies in design, subtlety of organization, balance in composition which we commonly associate with schooled craftsmanship. The needlewomen contrived to discover the appropriate pattern, to modify it, and enrich it in accordance with the materials available and its function.

This piece in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts comes from Pholegandros in the Cyclades group of the Greek Archipelago. It is designed with motives characteristic of that locality. The basic device is the "Queen motive" which we may observe in the ornamental tree-like details that are arranged immediately within the borders. The hexagons in the center consist of two of these motives, placed base to base. Confronting birds appear on some of the trees. There are lozenge and plant motives besides. Throughout we are aware of the naturalistic origin of the pattern. But conforming to its conventions, the imagery has been modified and simplified.

The Exquisite Comedy Of Jane Austen

IN A letter to a friend Jane Austen compared her novels to "a little bit of ivory, two inches thick" on which she worked "with a brush so fine as to produce little effect after much labour." Never was there such exquisite manners-painting; but the plots are of the slightest. For example, that of *Sense and Sensibility* is really a study of the opposing characteristics of Elinor Dashwood, who stands for "Sense," and of her sister Marianne, who is the embodiment of "Sensibility"; while the plot is just the narrative of the widely different manner in which they act towards their lovers, and their friends. In *Pride and Prejudice* there are again two opposing characters, a priggish lover, Darcy, and a girl of sense and spirit, Elizabeth Bennet, and the plot, if so it can be called, tells only how they squabbled, came gradually to like each other, and were married and lived happily at last. . . .

But Jane Austen owes her fame to her exquisite and unparalleled gift to comedy. Posterity can never be sufficiently grateful for Mr. Collins, Mr. Woodhouse, Miss Bates, Lady Bertram, Mr. Rushworth, Isabella Thorpe, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Bennet.

To the reader who asks that a novel shall "take him out of himself," Jane Austen's appeal is small. But is that quality the test of a good novel? Is not the true test its power to take us *into* ourselves—that is to say, into our human nature, of which the true and lively exhibition is the very purpose of all drama. It is possible to make truth look small. The map of Jane Austen's world looks insignificant at a glance, but, within it, all is truth, wit, sense, and proportion. The plot seems inevitable to the characters and the characters the very natives of the plot.—From "The Outline of Literature," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (New York: Putnam.)

Gaspereaux Valley

THIS air has heat in it,
And coolness, too;
It smells of straw
And sunshine on the ground;

This air has apples in it,
(Not yet ripe, and dragging at the boughs)
It smells of barns and orchards,
And the far, flat sea.

A little river,
Lively as a fawn,
Has sliced the valley into halves;
The banks are greener here, I think,
And have more sun,
Than any place in all the world!

Industrious farmers, squaring off the land
For grain, and crops, and orchards, have designed
A flawless pattern of an earthly paradise;
Here lies a peace I shall remember, since
Man shaped this beauty with his patient hands.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Arrival of a Spanish Postman

THE advent of the postman out here is the high spot of the day. At least, his afternoon delivery is. It takes place at any time between three and four, and about ten to three a sort of tenseness comes over the household. You see, the afternoon post brings letters from England and other places abroad. . . .

Even Maria has caught the air of suppressed excitement, and if she can get to the gate ahead of us, she comes back exhibiting the letters with many gigglings and fat chucklings in which Lynn and I join. She really is rather sweet, is our Maria. And she has completely adopted us as "her Señoritas" and is filled with great pride of possession. . . .

To the Spanish peasants, English is something that no one can understand, and so, however long a peasant girl may work for you and however much English she may hear, she won't pick up one word. They don't even try as our urchins might, just for fun. "Good monies" is as far as they get.

Our Maria is no exception to the general rule. When we go out, she flatters us beautifully in Spanish, decides we look *muy bonita*, and tells us so, shyly, while she stands at the gate and looks after us with much pride as we go down the hill; then she shuts and locks the gate with much thoroughness and retires to hold the fort, so to speak, until our return.

If, by any chance, the post comes whilst we are out, she decorates the sitting-room with our letters, propping each separate missive against a vase. Then she greets us with the air of having a marvellous secret for us and rushes ahead to open the sitting-room door, saying, *"Correos, Señoritas,"* with immense joy.

The postman himself knows his importance full well; he has a swaggering walk and a tilt to his cap which sets him apart from other men. His post-bag is fastened to the handles of his bicycle (which seems to be the sole purpose of the bicycle since we've never seen him ride it yet). At every house he stops for a chat.—NANCY FORD-INMAN and MARION L. NUTTING, in "Spinsters in Spain." London: Heath Cranton.)

If This Is Greatness In Acting

ADELAIDE NEILSON was one of those strange, exceptional natures that, often building better than they know, not only interpret "the poet's dream" but give to it an added emphasis and a higher meaning. Each element of her personality was rich and rare. It was the exquisite felicity of her acting of *Juliet* that she glided into harmony with the tragical undertone, and with seemingly a perfect unconsciousness of it. If clearly to possess a high purpose, to follow it directly, to accomplish it thoroughly, to adorn it with every grace, to conceal every vestige of art, and to cast over the art that glamour of poetry which ennobles while it charms, and while it dazzles also endears,—if this is greatness in acting, then was Adelaide Neilson's *Juliet* a great embodiment. Its soft romance of tone, its splendor, its sustained energy, its beauty of speech, and its poetic fragrance are such as fancy must always cherish and memory cannot lose. Placing this embodiment beside *Imogen* and *Viola*, it was easy to understand the secret of the extraordinary success which attended Miss Neilson's acting. She satisfied, for all kinds of persons, the sense of the ideal.—From "The Wallet of Time," by WILLIAM WINTER.

Consistency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSISTENCY is a word of such profound implications that it ought never to be used superficially. To say that a person is inconsistent merely because he changes his opinions is to overlook the influence for good which is ever at work regenerating and revolutionizing the consciousness of men.

Emerson, in his essay called "Self-Reliance," says that "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." One of this modern world's most vital needs is that men shall learn to coincide not with the impress of customary and concurrent belief, but with the upward tendencies of their highest ideals.

This higher consistency is an aspect of human life which points undeniably to the operation of one supreme divine Principle, named God. That men suffer from lack of clear knowledge of and honest reliance upon this divine consistency, observation confirms. It is the mission of Christian Science to rouse all people to the appreciation of the grandeur and all-inclusiveness of God's beneficent laws. That, too, was Jesus' mission, and so it is that Christian Science is the reiteration, in terms of scientific discovery, of the original Christian gospel.

Reason agrees with revelation in declaring that God, the source of all being, must be and is wholly good. Consistency makes remarkable deductions from this simple truth. But so opposed to the commonly accepted evidence of the senses seem these simple deductions that through all the ages of religious thinking there has been little clear realization of the fact that the law of God, of good, is true and final. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, sought and obtained proof that the things of Spirit are alone real, and that the testimony of material sense is as false as it is misleading. She found that since God is the one cause, divine consistency reveals the almightiness of good on the one hand and the nothingness of evil on the other. Her notable career, pursued in the light of this vision, is one of history's most cogent assurances that the teachings of Christianity are practical today. In generous measure, she illustrated the demonstrability of the Biblical truth that God is Spirit, that man is the image of Spirit, and that corporeality is a misrepresentation of both God and man.

Jesus said (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." His words utter the gracious consistency of the creative Principle, adding to logic the beauty of God's infinite tenderness. No safer approach to correct reasoning exists than the enlightened understanding of Principle as divine Love, the Father-Mother, the Life and Mind of all. The knowledge of His absolute, infinite goodness alone can purge human thought of materialistic superstitions, which underlie all mortal ailments. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 105): "Science would have no conflict with Life or common sense, if this sense were consistently sensible. Man's real life or existence is in harmony with Life and its glorious phenomena. It upholds being, and destroys the too common sense of its opposites—death, disease, and sin."

The inconsistency between theory and practice, so widely observable among Christian people, is largely traceable to incorrect concepts of God which confound the real man's spiritual individuality with earth-bound personality. Better health and morals result as the enlightened Christian follows Jesus in proving the omnipotence of good and the utter nothingness of mortal discord. This can be done in the measure one learns that evil, fear, disease, discord, and the like have no spiritual sanction; that they are neither authorized nor empowered by God, the one real authority. Neither Scripture nor logic supports man-made doctrines such as predestination or everlasting punishment, and there is nothing in pure Christianity, which Christ Jesus presented, to endorse the belief that God is unwilling to heal the sick. God's nature is positive and His purpose constructive. Through his endless impartations of good to all men, He willingly helps, heals, and leads all who intelligently reach out for their God-given freedom.

Jesus taught men to look to God, but how often do they look to fashion and custom instead! Thus, by setting themselves to be consistent with mere mortal and social standards they lose consistency with divinity. Those individuals who cherish Godlikeness above all discover not only their true selfhood, but also the inspiration whereby to bless their fellow men. It is this sturdy devotion to the divine Principle, Love, which the Sermon on the Mount so wonderfully teaches. This is the Christianly scientific way whereby mortality is progressively laid off and lasting spiritual identity is found to be the demonstrable fact. Only by the discovery of their true identity may men become receptive to the impartations of the divine Mind and thereby escape from the slavery of materialism.

Is not such spiritual consistency but another name for vital honesty? Mrs. Eddy declares in her chief book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." And in another place she writes (*ibid.*, p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Következetesség

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A KÖVETKEZETESSÉG olyan mély értelmű szó, hogy sohasem szabadna meggondolatlanúl használni. Ha valakit következetlennek mondunk, csak azért, mert változtatja a véleményeit, ez azt mutatja, hogy nem vettük tekintetbe azt a jót szolgáló befolyást, mely folytonosan az emberi öntudat ujjászületésének és gyökeres átváltozásának érdekében működik.

Emerson az „Önbizalom" cimü értekezésében mondja, hogy „az ostoba következetesség a kis elmék kisértő manója." A modern világ egyik legégetőbb szüksége, hogy az emberek ne a szokásos és általában elfogadott hiedelmekkel, hanem legfennköltebb ideáljaik magasba törő tendenciáival jöjjenek megegyezésbe.

Ezen magasabb megegyezés, vagy következetesség, az emberi élet olyan oldala, mely kétséget kizáró módon egy egyetlen legfelsőbb isteni Alapelvnek tevékenységére mutat, melyet Istennek nevezünk. Hogy az emberek szenvednek ezen isteni következetesség felöli tudatlanságuk és az abban való hitetlenségük miatt, azt a mindennapi tapasztalat mutatja. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) rendeltetése az, hogy az emberiséget Isten jóságos törvényei fenségének és mindent befoglaló voltuknak megértésére ébressze. Ez volt Jézus célja is, és ezért mondható, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány az eredeti krisztusi üzenetnek egy tudományos felfedezés alakjában való megismétlése.

Az értelmesség és a kinyilatkoztatás egyhangúlag jelentik ki, hogy Istennek, a minden létezés forrásának, teljesen jónak kell lenni és hogy teljesen jó is. A következetesség ezen egyszerü igazságból fontos következményeket von le. De ezen egyszerü következmények látszólag annyira ellenzik az anyagi szerveknek általánosan elfogadott tanuságait, hogy a vallásos gondolkozás hosszu évszázadai alatt az emberiség alig sejtette azt az egyszerü tényt, hogy az Istennek, a jónak, törvénye valódi és végleges. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója, kereste és megtalálta annak a bizonyitékát, hogy csakis a Szellem dolgai valódiak, és hogy az anyagi szervek tanuságai ép oly hamisak, mint amilyen félrevezetők. Azt találta, hogy mert Isten az egyetlen ok, az isteni következetesség ebből egy részről a jó mindenhatóságát, más részről a gonosz semmiségét tárja fel. Nagyszerü életpályája, mely ezen látomány fényében fejlödött ki, a történelem egyik legmeggyőzőbb bizonyitéka, hogy a keresztyénség tanitásai ma is praktikusak. Böven illusztrálta azon bibliai igazság bebizonyithatóságát, hogy az Isten Szellem, hogy az ember a Szellem képmása, és hogy az anyagi testüség az Istennek is az embernek hamis ábrázolása.

Jézus mondta (Lukács 12:32): „Ne félj te kicsiny nyáj: mert tetszett a ti Atyátoknak, hogy néktek adja az országot." Szavai a teremtő Alapelvnek jóságos következetességét hangoztatják, a logikához az Isten végtelen gyengédségének szépségét adva hozzá. A helyes gondolkozás folyamatait legbiztosabban annak felvilágositó tudatával érhetjük el, hogy az Alapelv isteni Szeretet, az Atya-Anya, mindennek Élete és Elméje. Csakis Isten abszolút, végtelen jóságának tudata képes az emberi gondolkozást az anyagiasság babonáitól megtisztitani, mely minden halandó betegségnek az oka. Mrs. Eddy ezt irja (Miscellaneous Writings, Vegyes Irások, 105-ik oldal): „A Tudomány nem ellenkezne az Élettel vagy a józan felfogással, ha ez a felfogás következetesen józan lenne. Az ember igazi élete, vagy létezése, összhangban van az Élettel és annak dicső jelenségeivel. Az Élet fenntartja a létezést és elpusztitja az ellentéteinek túl-gyakori elme-képeit—a halált, a betegséget és a bünt."

Az elmélet és a gyakorlat közötti következetlenség, mely a keresztyén népek között oly gyakran észlelhető, többnyire az Istenről tartott helytelen fogalmaknak az eredménye, melyek a valódi ember szellemi egyéniségét a földhöz kötött személyiséggel tévesztik össze. Jobb egészség és tisztább erény lesz az eredmény, mikor a felvilágosult keresztyén Jézust a jó mindenségének és a halandó inharmónia abszolút semmiségének bebizonyitásában fogja követni. Ezt azon mértékben fogjuk megtehetni, amenyniben megértettük, hogy a gonosznak, félelemnek, betegségnek, inharmóniának nincsen szellemi szentesitése; hogy ezeknek az Isten, az egyetlen valódi hatalom, se életjogot, se hatalmat nem adott. Sem a Szentirás, se a logika nem támogatja az olyan ember-csinálta tanokat, mint a predesztinátiót, vagy az örök büntetést, és nincsen semmi az eredeti tiszta kereszty énségben, melyet Jézus Krisztus hirdetett ki, ami megegyezne avval a hiedelemmel, hogy Isten nem hajlandó arra, hogy a betegeket meggyógyitsa. Isten természete igenleges és szándéka alkotó szándék. Minden ember felé méret nélkül áradó jó adományaival készséggel segit, gyógyit és vezet mindenkit, aki igyekezik istenadta szabadságát intelligensen magáévá tenni.

Jézus arra tanitotta az emberiséget, hogy segélyért Istenhez forduljanak; és mégis hányszor fordúlnak Helyette a divathoz és a szokáshoz! Igy, az által, hogy a meddő halandó és társadalmi standardokkal akarnak megegyezésben lenni, elveszitik as Istenséggel való megegyezésüket. Azok, akik az istenességet mindennél többre becsülik, nemcsak saját maguk valódi egyéniségét találják meg, hanem azt az ihletet is, mellyel felebarátjaikat is megáldhatják. Ez az isteni Alapelvhez, a Szeretethez való azon rendületlen ragaszkodás, melyet a Hegyi Beszéd oly gyönyörü szépen tanit. Ez az a Krisztussal megegyező tudományos út, melyben a halandóságot növekvő mértékben letesszük és meggyőződünk arról, hogy a tartós szellemi egyéniség egy bebizonyitható tény. Csakis valódi egyéniségének felfedezése útján tudja az ember az isteni Elme adományait megérteni, hogy ez által az anyagiság rabszolgaságától megszabadúlhasson.

Láthatjuk, hogy az ilyen szellemi következetesség nem egyéb, mint igazi becsületesség. Mrs. Eddy főmunkájában, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával, 453-ik oldal) ezt jelenti ki: „A becsületesség szellemi hatalom. A becstelenség emberi gyöngeség, mely elveszíti az isteni segélyt." És egy másik helyen (ugyanaz, 393-ik oldal) ezt irja: „Lázadj föl a Szellem erejével, hogy ellent állj mindennek, ami nem jó. Isten képessé tette erre az embert és semmi sem tudja azt a képességet és hatalmat megrontani, melyet Isten adott az embernek."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Night Plane

THIS is a comet man has loosed
To burn its way through the sky.
All the forces of earth are fused
In this swift flight's constancy.

A wind carved out by whirling blades
Fashions this road in the air,
Where silver hawks are lost in speed,
A burnished sound in the ear.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Desert at Dusk

STARK cacti press against the sky,
and restless grows the underbrush,
as the long, thin wail of a coyote
splinters the purpling hush.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 Three months ... $3.00
six months ... $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House 4 Central Buildings Westminster, London S W 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House 4 Central Buildings London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition ... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper .. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Thebaud Wins Fourth Race; Evens Series

American challenger and Bluenose each have two contests in big fishing series.

ABOARD SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD, OFF BOSTON (Via Radio Telephone), Oct 24 (AP)—Racing through driving sheets of rain over a stormy sea, the Gloucester Schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud today scored its second victory over the Canadian champion, Bluenose, thus evening the score in the current series for the International Fishermen's trophy.

ABOARD SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD, OFF BOSTON (via Radio Telephone), Oct. 24 (AP)—The Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud rounded the second marker and headed down the last leg of the fourth race in the International Fishermen's Trophy series today with a commanding lead over the Canadian defender, Bluenose.

The breeze picked up, after languishing, shortly before Thebaud rounded the second buoy at 1:37 p. m. Twenty-one miles of the race had been sailed, and the last reach was a 14-mile haul before the wind. The breeze sent whitecaps whistling across the waves as the Gloucesterman warmed to the task.

The breeze was stronger than during any previous contest in the series, in which Bluenose now holds a two-to-one edge.

Thebaud was first across the starting line, but Bluenose was well to windward. The first leg of an irregular, triangular course was a nine-mile reach from a point near Nahant to a buoy on Newcomb's Ledge.

Thebaud wrested the lead from the Canadian defender after trailing by four lengths at the first turn.

The challenger showed surprising speed in working to windward when they first tacked and Bluenose fell about four lengths under Thebaud, an hour and 10 minutes after the race started.

It was real fishermen's weather, with decks awash and with spray flying from one end to the other aboard the competing vessels.

Bluenose held a lead of about four lengths at the first turn.

Bluenose rounded the buoy off Newcomb's Ledge at 10:46.39 a. m., and Thebaud followed at 10:47.05. The vessels then began a 12-mile beat to windward.

At noon, Thebaud held a commanding position in the windward berth. Her spectacular performance in working to windward confirmed contentions of her backers that she needed "an honest breeze of wind" to be at her best.

However, the breeze moderated as the contest progressed, knocked down apparently by intermittent driving rain.

Several times members of Thebaud's crew were knee deep, and once neck deep, in water as they worked the lee rigging. Visibility was very poor furnishing a difficult task in finding the next mark.

At 1 o'clock Thebaud was leading Bluenose by approximately 10 lengths.

Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose led Thebaud across the finish line Sunday by six minutes, 39 seconds, to break the tie of one race each, and giving the Nova Scotia boat a two-to-one lead in the contest.

Another tie still exists, for Thebaud beat Bluenose in their first engagement in 1930, and Bluenose took the honors in 1931, the last time the contenders met.

Bluenose appeared a much improved sailing vessel yesterday, thanks to a protest that Captain Walters had been juggling ballast contrary to the deed of gift and that she was sailing on an excessive waterline. Captain Walters agreed to get the big defender within the 112-foot waterline requirement. To do so, instead of removing ballast, he sent ashore air and fuel tanks and a lighting plant, all formerly located high in the schooner's wings and injurious to her stability.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continuing occasional rainy weather tonight and Tuesday forenoon, followed by cloudy and somewhat colder during Tuesday; clearing toward Tuesday night; moderate to fresh southeast to south winds, possibly reaching gale force tonight off the coast and shifting to westerly during Tuesday.

Maine: Rain tonight and Tuesday; colder in east portion tonight and in west portion Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday and in northwest portion today.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday.

Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Tuesday morning; colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds, shifting to southwest Tuesday over north portions, strong south winds tonight, probably reaching gale force at times and shifting to northwest or west on Tuesday over south portions; rain tonight and Tuesday with weather overcast.

Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 24 to Oct. 29, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain at the beginning, again about Thursday, and again at the end of the week. Colder Monday night or Tuesday, warmer Wednesday and Thursday, colder Friday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	54	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	76	72	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	36	34	New York	60	60
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	62	60
Kansas City	34	32	St. Louis	36	36
Los Angeles	64	60	San Francisco	58	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 24.
B—Minimum, Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:59 p. m.; Height, 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 12:00 noon; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:20 p. m.

Textile Union Head Receiver for Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 24

The Independent Textile Union here has gone into the mill business as the result of the appointment of its President, Joseph Schmetz, as receiver for the Tarklin Woolen Mills, Inc., at Nasonville. He succeeds Henry Soubricas, who has been receiver of the plant since June 15.

At the time receivership was proposed the two owners, Arthur J. and Charles Lacroix, assented to the receivership if they were allowed to receive $25 each week as employees.

Soubricas in resigning as receiver recommended President Schmetz because he claimed that the latter had better contacts for the conduct of the business.

Forest Owners See Relief in N. H. Tax Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—Adjustment of State taxes both on standing and sawed timber for forest owners who suffered loss during the recent hurricane will result if the proposed State tax constitutional amendment is passed at next month's election, L. W. Rathbun, forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, announced today.

Forest owners, Mr. Rathbun said, have already sustained huge losses, and the present tax on stock in trade will cause them still further loss. Both this tax and that assessed each year for the value of the standing timber will be adjusted to a reasonable basis under the plan for the constitutional amendment.

There has been considerable agitation for change of the present system of forest taxation on the basis that it discourages ownership and development of timber land while many New Hampshire industries are dependent upon wood for their raw material.

It has been pointed out that wood is a long term proposition and that the only revenue comes when it is cut and sold and that with approval of the tax amendment favorable tax legislation could be enacted for this particular type of property.

The most popular suggestion along this line would provide for exemption until harvested and then a tax on the revenue received. This plan is now being used in the case of the White Mountain National Forest where 25 per cent of the revenue received from the sale of wood harvested from the Forest is paid to the cities and towns in which the Forest is located on the basis of the portion of the Forest that is located in each of the communities.

Brookline Drops Redistricting Plan

The plans of a special Brookline committee to redistrict voting precincts because of a substantial increase in registration and the anticipated operation of the identification of voters law, were dropped today as constitutional and statutory restrictions were discovered.

As survey work was completed it was found that an amendment to the State Constitution adopted three years ago stipulates that the "lines of Senatorial, Representative and Councillor districts shall not be changed before 1944." While this barrier does not restrict the laying out of precincts for municipal elections, it does govern voting districts for state elections.

Tobin Urges Approval For Housing Plan

Council thus far has voted against $24,000,000 U. S. slum clearance project for Boston.

Whether or not Boston is to receive $24,000,000 from the Federal Government for a slum clearance and low-cost housing program is the issue before the City Council today—an issue that has precipitated the bitterest debate in the Council this year.

The Council has before it a contract between the Boston Housing Authority and the United States Housing Authority which must be approved in order for Boston to participate in a housing program that will bring model homes to between 3,000 and 4,000 people.

Mayor Tobin has approved the contract and has asked the Council to do likewise.

Last Monday the contract was sent to the Council and given its first hearing. On Wednesday, in special session, the Council debated the housing issue for two hours and then voted 11 to 9 to table the contract. It is certain to be reconsidered today.

Affects Four Districts

If the contract is approved the Boston Housing Authority plans to raise sub-standard buildings in four districts — Charlestown, Mission Hill, South Boston and South End—and build model low-cost villages, similar to Old Harbor Village. The Board anticipates that three more projects may be later sponsored in East Boston, North and West Ends.

Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park is leader of the drive for the program. Last night he went on the radio and urged that the people of Boston demand that the Council approve the contract.

Opposition to the contract is headed by Councilors Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., Henry L. Shattuck—both Republicans—and John I. Fitzgerald, Democrat.

The debate over the present program includes many of the same arguments pro and con that were raised when Old Harbor Village was proposed three years ago.

Two Views Split Council

The Council is divided on the housing issue by two views:

The view held by Councilor Norton—that private enterprise has been and is unable to find any way in which low-cost housing can be provided for the low salaried classes, that the elimination of slums is essential to crime prevention and to improve moral standards of present and future generations, and that Boston will pay its share of Federal taxes for housing, whether it participates in the program or does not.

The opposition holds that Government, local or national, is entering the domain of private enterprise when it embarks upon housing, that real estate values are threatened, that the City loses on taxable income—housing projects pay a municipal service charge but no direct taxes—that projects which the local board now plan are not located in the substandard areas that need slum clearance the most.

Fire Hazards Being Cleared

Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, stated today that satisfactory progress is being made in the clearing of the fire hazard on the State forests, but warned that removal of the fire hazard on State forests will not solve the problem if adjoining private landowners do not permit the WPA to go in and remove the fire hazard on their lands.

Cost of Election in Maine Argued Against Primaries

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Oct. 24—Possibility of Legislative debate on the question of the direct primary has aroused the Maine State Grange to action aimed to protect the law against too radical modification or repeal. The direct primary law has long been a controversial issue in this State, but the Republican Party in its last election platform fought clear of any stand, despite reported attempts of younger party elements to incorporate a modification plank.

Complaint seems to be leveled chiefly against the cost of running for office. The double election through which a winning candidate must come is held a prohibitive expense to some men who would make good candidates and excellent officeholders.

Maine voters, however, have twice upheld their primary law at the polls. Maine was among the first to adopt such a law.

Chief among suggestions to replace or modify the present primary system is a so-called preprimary convention which would enable more control over the actual primary and permit the endorsement of certain candidates by the Party.

* * *

Income Tax a Possibility

When the Legislature convenes, it is not expected, however, that the session will be encumbered with financial proposals. It is recalled that the Republican Party disclaimed any intention of advocating new revenue measures and that its leaders, once campaigning for a form of the sales tax, have, since that tax was repudiated, publicly disowned it themselves.

While the sales tax doubtless will not be urged by anyone at the Legislature, it would not be surprising to see the Grange backed income tax embodied in a scheme for broadening the tax base, while it is almost a certainty that the Legislature again will entertain the suggestion for a State lottery.

It had such a proposal before it at the last session, chief among the arguments advanced being that the State sanctions pari-mutuel horse race betting, and therefore should not shudder at the thought of us-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

All in a Day's Work for the Coast Guard

Scenes Aboard a Cutter at Sea

Upper: Lieut. Commander William J. Austermann, Captain of the Chelan, on the bridge. Lower left: The Chelan's towing bitts, factors in the rescue of many a sinking ship. Lower right: Seaman aboard the Chelan doing the "heavingline fling."

Coast Guard Cutter Chelan

Cruising along a rocky, icebound coast ready for any police or rescue duty that may come its way. Inset: Ship's bell that marks the passing hours.

Heavy Shipments Of Rubber Swell Boston Imports

Port of Boston Business

Crude rubber for the improved automotive industry is arriving in Boston in heavy volumes from the Far East, Straits Settlements, and Colombo. Last week alone more than 17,600 cases and bales were imported, helping to swell the total value of imports for consumption in that period to 2,202,015 according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The week's business included unusually heavy importations of tapioca flour amounting to nearly 10,000 bags and a shipment of 393 Japanese swordfish. Pepper to the extent of about 2,500 bags came in from the Netherlands Indies.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 22, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,202,015	$4,255,378
Imports for Warehouse	318,788	412,847
Withdrawn From Warehouse for Consumption	404,592	663,719
Duties Collected	470,696	619,647
Wool Imports (lbs.)	774,566	1,112,215
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 22	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	12,961,120	12,967,334
Duties Collected	$6,568,083	$8,739,715

Large Mackerel Haul Is Recorded

It may be October to landsmen but it is still midsummer to mackerel seiners!

Fourteen mackerel boats with 543,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, medium sized, tied up at Boston Fish Pier today, one of the largest day's receipts for so late in the season on record. The fish weigh between one and two pounds each. Wholesalers quote 6 to 7 cents a pound today.

Water Traffic Directed By Coast Guard at Races

A spectacular part of the nautical pageantry which colors the contest between the schooners Bluenose and the Gertrude L. Thebaud for the International Fishermen's Trophy is being performed by the United States Coast Guard, whose trim and able-looking ships are policing the offshore racing course—one of their traditional duties as America's watchmen of the sea.

Against the clean, buff background of her funnel, the cruising cutter Algonquin shows a large white E. In the service, this is a symbol of merit, signifying that the ship has attained top ranking in engineering efficiency among ships of the Coast Guard fleet. It is perhaps fitting that the Algonquin is entitled to show the E, because Lieut-Commander L. E. Wells, her commanding officer, is the Senior Officer Present in the fishermen's race patrol, and the Algonquin is thus the key center of all patrol operations.

Taking the work of the Coast Guard as a whole, the distinction attached to the winning of the E is something that people generally would accord any unit of its ever-active fleet. Never was the appreciation which even the most casual taxpayer manifests toward these guardians of the sea more succinctly defined than in a chance remark made on board the cutter Chelan, bound home from Sunday's thrilling race. A battered, barnacled tramp had just pulled in her dirty ensign to the immaculate cutter in the time-honored salute of ships that pass at sea. As the Chelan dipped in return, a spectator aboard the cutter observed: "Those fellows out there sure know who their best friend is."

Record for Rescue

The remark was especially appropriate, because the Chelan has figured in some notable rescues. Not long ago she rushed to the aid of the helpless American steamer Azalea City, which had lost her propeller far offshore. And in the dead winter, two years ago, she rescued the crew of the stricken Norwegian freighter, Bjerki, during a wild Atlantic gale, in as inspiring a show of seamanship and small-boat handling as was ever recorded in the annals of the service.

Powerful, compact ships like the Chelan and the Algonquin are built to stand the hardest chance of wind and weather; and soemthing of their ringing strength is reflected in the fiber of those who man them, too. That is what is implied when we assert that every ship is entitled to show a good-sized E.

In the fishermen's races, as in the America's Cup matches off Newport, the Coast Guard's efficiency is evidenced not so much in pulling people out of trouble as in keeping them from getting into a mix-up of one kind or another. Those who have watched with what fascinating precision the race patrol has functioned off Boston and Gloucester the last few days, will heartily agree that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Aiken Is Prepared For U. S. Contract On Flood Control

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken today was ready to contract with the Federal Government, if the latter is willing, for Federal acquisition of land for flood control dam construction, "with the consent of the State of Vermont."

A week ago Governor Aiken had said Vermont did not recognize the right of the Federal Government to acquire land within the State without Vermont's consent.

Governor Aiken said he had offered to contract with the War Department "for the acquisition and eventual transfer to the United States" of land necessary for the construction of a flood control dam at Union Village on the Connecticut River.

The offer was made in a letter addressed to the Chief Engineer of the War Department at Washington after a series of conferences with army engineers.

His most recent action, Governor Aiken declared, "indicates no change in my opposition to acquisition of Vermont land by the Federal Government without the State's consent," but means that "Vermont is willing to consent to the use of the necessary land for flood control at Union Village," which has been approved as a flood control dam site by the Legislature.

"If the Administration desires to have immediate construction started on the dam at Union Village, it can do so by the method herein offered," Governor Aiken said. "If, on the other hand, the Federal Administration attempts to condemn or acquire lands without the consent of the State, it will cause substantial delay in the building of the dam at Union Village and indicate that the Administration's real purpose is to destroy the States."

The New England States, which have ratified a flood control compact, have refused to grant the Federal Government any power rights which might result from construction of dams.

U. S. Foreign Policy Changes Toward Germany Seen by Buell

Three changes in the foreign policy of the United States have been made necessary by German acquisition of the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia, Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, told the Boston Branch of the Association on Saturday.

The reason for these changes, he told a luncheon audience at the Copley-Plaza, is that the Sudeten victory of Reichsführer Hitler has upset the century-old European balance of power, put Germany, at least temporarily, in a dominant position in Europe, and disclosed the serious weakness of the British Empire and the continental democracies.

So long as Britain and France held Germany back, he added, the balance of power remained, and there was little danger to the Western Hemisphere. Now, the United States must act alone to prevent a rise of German influence in South and Central America.

Changes Recommended

The three changes which he urged in United States foreign policy are:

1. The reciprocal trade program must be modified to encourage German purchases of cotton in the U. S., instead of in South America. The U. S. must offer Germany most-favored-nation treatment, if it will really buy a million bales of cotton.

2. The Monroe Doctrine must be restored. The United States should seek at the forthcoming Pan-American Conference the establishment of a real Inter-American Society of Nations based on collective security.

3. The U. S. must change its attitude regarding freedom of the seas. Its own interests do not allow a line of submarines to form three miles off its coasts during a European war, ready to sink its shipping.

In reference to the last point, Dr. Buell conceded that disarmament is no longer practical, but said that if rearmament is undertaken, it should be on a pay-as-go basis rather than deficit financing.

"When a new equilibrium has been established in the world," he added, "a new disarmament conference will then be possible."

Weaknesses of Democracies

Dr. Buell listed the weaknesses of the democracies as these:

1. Simultaneous threats to British interests in China, Palestine, India, and at home.

2. Reduction of populations in England, France, and Sweden while Germany's increases.

3. Radical interference with business in France, leading to fear of Communism.

4. A decline of 19th century liberalism with its beliefs in liberty, reason, and sacrifice.

Governor Calls Special Session Of Legislature

Sets 2 p. m. Wednesday for dealing with relief of hurricane and flood conditions in state.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today called the Massachusetts Legislature in special session next Wednesday at 2 p. m. to provide relief for victims of the recent flood and hurricane.

The date of the special session had previously been made public, but today's proclamation formally called the State's lawmakers into session.

The proclamation was approved by the Executive Council in special session during which it also gave its approval to six out of seven proposals of the Emergency Relief Commission headed by Patrick J. Moynihan, Commissioner of Administration and Finance.

One of the proposals continues the Relief Commission indefinitely as a clearing house of flood information. The other proposals will require legislative approval and will be submitted to the special session this week.

It is expected that Governor Hurley will appear in person before the Legislature to read his message of recommendations.

It will be the first special session of the Massachusetts Legislature since 1933, when the lawmakers were called to pass a liquor control act after repeal of prohibition.

Among proposals endorsed by the Council today was one granting public organizations authority to enter private property to clear out fire hazards; another extending financial aid to industry damaged by the storm; and a third giving the State Department of Public Works authority to clear various streams and rivers and to have control over the building of private roads, dams and bridges.

The only recommendation of the Emergency Commission of which the Executive Council disapproved was one requiring light and telephone wires to be paced underground in future installations.

The Governor is expected, in his message to the Legislature, to submit the proposals of the Relief Commission and also to ask an appropriation to repair damage to State-owned property resulting from the hurricane and flood.

It is believed that approximately $20,000,000 will be asked for repair of State-owned property, probably to be raised by a bond issue.

The proclamation issued today contained no specific proposals, but summarized the damage wrought by the storm and the need for a special session of the General Court.

Weather Bureau Forecasts Windy Night for Boston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The weather bureau warned today that a storm of moderate intensity moving north along the Atlantic coast would cause strong winds in the vicinity of Boston tonight.

Southeast storm warnings were ordered hoisted on eastern Long Island and from New Haven, Conn., to Eastport, Maine.

The bureau's warning said:

"Advisory 10:30 a. m. southeast storm warnings ordered 10:30 a. m., New Haven, Conn., to Eastport, Maine, and on eastern Long Island. Disturbance of moderate intensity central on the South Carolina coast will move north northeastward with increasing intensity and cause strong southeast and south winds reaching gale force at times tonight north of Boston to Eastport and late this afternoon and tonight south of Boston.

"Winds will shift to west and northwest tonight south of Boston and on Tuesday morning north of Boston."

Brake on Moving Industries Seen In New Wage Law

Hailing the new Federal minimum wage and hours law that became effective today as the long-awaited brake upon industry moving out of the Commonwealth, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor, today stated that had the law been put into operation 10 years ago, Massachusetts would have retained the hundreds of textile plants that have moved into the South because of lower wage levels.

The new law sets a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour until Oct. 24, 1939, a minimum of 30 cents an hour for the next six years and a 40 cent minimum thereafter. It also establishes the following standards of hours and child labor:

Hours—A maximum work week of 44 hours the first year, 42 the second and 40 thereafter. Employment over these maxima must be paid in cash at the rate of time and a half the regular wage.

Child Labor—Employment of children (1) under 16 in any occupation is prohibited except in cases other than manufacturing or mining where the work will not interfere with schooling and health; (2) between 16 and 13 is prohibited in any occupation the Labor Department Children's Bureau declares hazardous or detrimental to health or well-being.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Tremont—
Charles Boyer in "Garden of Allah." Also "Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Luise Rainer and Robert Young in "Toy Wife." Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers.

Trans-Lux Theater—
Latest newsreels, Wellesley College fashions, sports, travel and cartoons. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," featuring Richard Young, Ruth Hussey and Lew Ayres. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marshal Ney," Pete Smith on "Football," "Going Places With Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory—
"Reformatory," featuring Jack Holt. Also "Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour in "Spawn of the North." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Exeter—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." 3:25, 6:15, 9. Also "Meet the Girls," with June Lang. 2:10, 5, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:55 6:50, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:09, 5:15, 8:20. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:46, 6:52, 9:53.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Carey. Scollay: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05.

Brookline Village Theater—
George Raft in "Spawn of the North." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis. 1:50, 5, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Opening Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Program: Bizet's Suite No. 1 from "L'Arlesienne," Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianofortes, with Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, as soloists, and Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Opening Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Same program as listed for Monday evening, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 3.

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting, 12:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Stadium Game Lacked Expected Thrills—Bruins Sell Goldsworthy and Jackson

Harvard and Dartmouth Grid Teams Played Defensive Games

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth 27 Harvard 7. That score hardly tells the story of the game in the Stadium Saturday. Both coaches, Earl Blaik of Dartmouth and Dick Harlow of Harvard, disappointed at least this writer and probably many others. Each displayed altogether too much respect for the other's team.

As an afterthought and even during the game, Dartmouth really had no need of playing so conservatively. The Big Green proved its superiority early in the game and Harvard never gave evidence of being a potential winner. Both teams held their offense under cover and turned what might have been a thrilling spectacle into a dogged, sluggish ball game.

Took No Chances

Dartmouth had scored 54 points in its two previous games against Brown and Princeton and most assuredly could have scored more than 13 against Harvard. The eleven from Hanover took no chances. Its backfield was built for defense and only when Colby Howe entered the game did the Big Green really move. There is some excuse from the Dartmouth side, however, because the Big Green really had no need to do more than win. There are other games ahead.

Just why Harvard should have held back is the question. Perhaps Dick Harlow aims to make the real bid this Saturday against Prnceton. Perhaps the old "Big Three" traditional rivalry has become the aim as of yore. If that "Big Three" (of course we mean Harvard, Yale and Princeton and "Big" is used more in respect to the past than present) is Harvard's objective, there is little use in playing schedules with Brown, Dartmouth and Cornell included.

New All-Time Low

In losing its first four games Harvard has established a new all-time low. In losing the first three the Crimson gathered some left-handed fame about being "glorious in defeat." Saturday was the first game of the four played in which the Crimson never looked like a possible winner. Knowing that Dartmouth was strong this writer had hoped Harvard would open up and make a game of it.

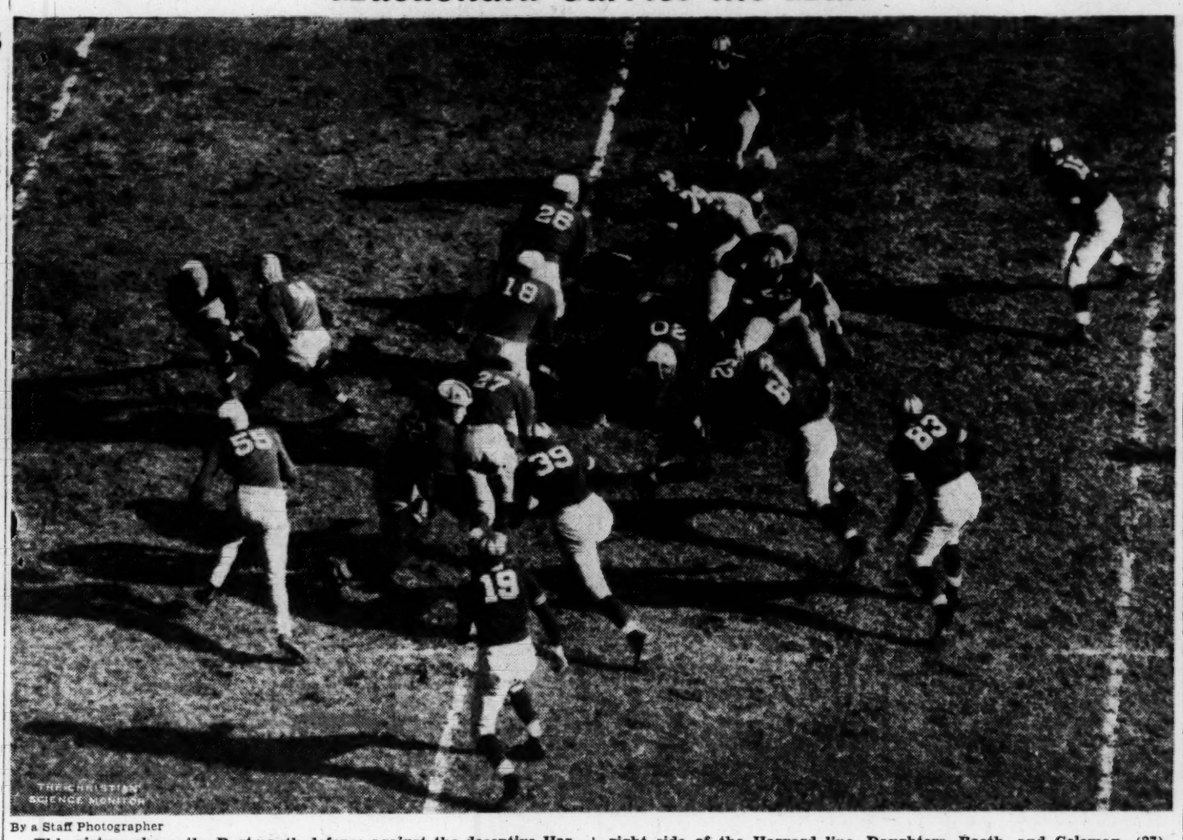
The spectators did see an all-America player in Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth back. He did everything well and stood head and shoulders above every man on the field in all-round brilliance. Harvard's best back was Cliff Wilson. "Hacker" as his friends know him, fought for a losing cause, but never looked like a loser himself. He blocked for his backfield mates and took the brunt of many Dartmouth attacks by backing up the Crimson line against the Dartmouth strong-side plays.

Smith Scored for Harvard

Dartmouth halted the Harvard spin plays until big Ben Smith entered the contest. Their defense saw the two guards refuse to be mousetrapped, waiting for the play to develop and the tackles moved inward across the line of scrimmage, creating a close apex. Smith provided the only Harvard touchdown because his pile-driving, high-knee-action is much harder to stop than little Joe Gardella who played most of the game because of his defensive work in the secondary.

Both teams held back some pretty fair football players for reasons unknown at the present time. Bob Burnett, Bob James and Mike Cohen did not make appearance in the Harvard line-up and Bob Krieger, Mike Gross and Jack Orr, Dartmouth sophomore backs were not used. Dartmouth probably has lost the services of big Loren Dilkes, left tackle, who retired early in the contest with an ankle injury. All the other players are ready to resume practice this week, Dartmouth preparing for Yale and Harvard for Princeton.

Macdonald Carries the Mail



By a Staff Photographer

This picture shows the Dartmouth defense against the deceptive Harvard spinners. In this particular instance Torbie Macdonald (55) went for a short gain around the Dartmouth right end, being hauled down by Joe Cottone, who does not show in the scene, but the Dartmouth guards are shown holding in the center of the line, with the tackles, (39) and (74) Dilkes and Feeley, charging inward on the play. The whole right side of the Harvard line, Daughters, Booth, and Coleman, (27), (18) and (26), have pulled out and are sailing toward Jim Parks, Dartmouth right end. Gardella (40) is faking to Foley. Wilson (22) is heading either for Dilkes or the secondary and Macdonald is starting on the reverse.

Few Bright Spots to Be Found With Local College Grid Teams

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It takes a lot of searching today to be able to pick out any bright spot in last week-end football results as far as local college elevens are concerned. Not one of the teams turned in victory verdicts, though two did manage to come out with ties.

If there is any satisfaction in moral victories, then hand one to Tufts. The Jumbos outplayed a heavily favored Williams team all afternoon, but could not outscore them. The game ended 6 to 6, but the Medford eleven missed several scoring chances.

Tufts at Brown

This was Tufts' fourth game of the season and still the Jumbos are seeking their first victory of the 1938 campaign. It does not look as though it will come next Saturday, either, for Coach Lew Manly takes his boys to Providence for a contest with a once-defeated Brown eleven.

The thing that pleased the Tufts coaches most last Saturday was the improved play of the regulars and the showing of three newcomers in the backfield. Dave Pollard showed he could block for his teammates and knock down enemy passes on defense. Washington West, a sophomore, and Bob Patterson gained many yards by their ability to plunge through the line. With the exception of Ed Sheehan, regular fullback, Tufts will be at full strength for Brown.

Closing Drive Ties Game

The 26-to-26 tie that Boston College played with Temple last Friday night was disappointing to Eagle followers. Gil Dobie's eleven seemingly had the game in the books when Temple put on a last-minute drive that tied the game. The B. C. team is still among the select group of undefeated teams.

Northeastern lost to St. Anselm's as generally was expected, but no one foresaw the Hawks piling up six touchdowns. The Huskies' one compensation was their ability to push across the lone touchdown. Next week Northeastern tackles a team in its own class, Springfield College at Springfield.

Terriers Outclassed

Another shock to local fans was, not Boston University's loss to the Army—this was expected—but the 40-to-0 score which the Cadets had no trouble in running up. The first period found the Terriers hopelessly behind, 20 to 0. This was the worst beating Pat Hanley's B. U. teams have had since his first year at the intown college. Many were of the opinion that B. U. would be able to cope with the Army attack for at least a period or two. But the Terriers were no match for the Cadets. Solly Nechtem, B. U.'s star, played well while he was in the game, but he had to be removed because of an injury.

The Terriers travel to Western Reserve next week where they will encounter more stiff competition. Last year this Ohio eleven came to Boston and defeated B. U., 7 to 0.

Harvard, the only local college eleven to play at home last week end, lost its fourth straight game to Dartmouth, 13 to 7. The two teams drew 55,000 fans, one of the few large crowds the Stadium has seen in several years. With the showing Princeton has made the past two weeks, defeating Penn, 13 to 0, and holding Navy to a 13-to-13 tie, the Tigers will come to the Harvard Stadium this week with an even chance to beat the Crimson.

Eastern Football Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Season records of the leading Eastern college football teams:

Team—	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Dartmouth	5	0	0	166	20
Pittsburgh	5	0	0	134	19
Georgetown	4	0	0	131	19
St. Vincent (Pa.)	4	0	0	103	12
Bowdoin	4	0	0	98	31
Scranton	4	0	0	76	20
George Washington	4	0	0	73	0
Mansfield (Pa.) Tch	4	0	0	62	2
Worcester Tech	4	0	0	33	8
Villanova	3	0	0	119	13
St. Anselm (N. H.)	3	0	0	88	6
Johns Hopkins	1	0	0	7	0
Lowell Textile	5	0	1	141	19
Fordham	3	0	1	132	6
Boston College	3	0	1	111	44
Amherst	3	0	1	94	20
Alfred	3	0	1	74	20
California (Pa.) Tch	2	0	2	30	12
Marshall (W. Va.)	4	1	0	220	13
Army	4	1	0	149	14
Holy Cross	4	1	0	128	32
Rutgers	4	1	0	79	39
Syracuse	3	1	0	111	36
Brown	3	1	0	93	68
Carnegie Tech	3	1	0	88	26
Cornell	3	1	0	73	31
Pennsylvania	3	1	0	69	32
Navy	3	1	1	105	22
Catholic U.	2	1	0	34	27
Princeton	2	1	1	65	35
Boston Univ.	2	1	1	50	60
Penn State	2	2	0	98	41
Columbia	2	2	0	60	58
New York Univ.	2	2	0	50	20
Colgate	2	2	0	32	22
Temple	2	2	1	70	82
West Virginia	2	2	1	64	70
Manhattan	2	3	0	64	47
Duquesne	2	3	0	60	53
Yale	1	3	0	36	70
Harvard	0	4	0	37	73
Middlebury	4	1	0	34	19
Connecticut State	2	1	0	32	19
Vermont	2	1	1	50	28
Rhode Island	3	2	0	99	92
Maine	3	2	0	63	39
Colby	2	2	0	53	34
Williams	2	2	1	32	65
Wesleyan	2	3	0	53	53
Union	1	2	1	61	57
Trinity	1	2	1	57	31
Arnold	1	2	1	27	59
Northeastern	1	2	1	25	66
Springfield	1	2	1	22	26
New Britain	1	2	0	19	37
Norwich	1	3	0	26	35
New Hampshire	1	3	0	22	52
Bates	1	4	0	38	99
Providence	1	4	0	21	80
Coast Guard	1	4	0	13	69
Massachusetts St.	1	4	0	12	83
Tufts	0	3	1	13	73
American (Intl.)	0	4	0	8	108

Exhibition Hockey

Springfield Indians 5, Quebec Aces 1.
Detroit Red Wings 7, Pittsb'g Hornets 4.
Detroit Red Wings 1, Cleveland Barons 1.
Hershey Bears 1, Boston Bruins 1.

Two Wings Sold To N. Y. Amerks From Boston Six

The Boston Bruin line-up will be different this year. An announcement this morning revealed the outright sale of Roy Goldsworthy and the optional sale of Art Jackson to New York Americans. Goldie was right wing on the third line and Jackson played left wing. The Bruins retain the right to repurchase Jackson at the conclusion of the season.

President Weston Adams returned from Hershey today and speaks in glowing terms of the 1938-39 Bruins. It is the team plan to develop these younger players in units as a safeguard for the future.

To offset the loss of these two, Manager Art Ross has signed three of the amateur rookies at Hershey, Roy Conacher, Terry Reardon and Pat McReavy. Mel Hill and Red Hamill are evidently billed to start the season with the Bruins. Hill and Hamill played with Providence last year and also worked a few games with the Bruins in the N. H. L.

Conacher is 22 years old, weighs 172 pounds, is six feet, a left-hand shot, and played with the Wright Hargreaves amateur team last year. He is a brother of Lionel and Charlie. Reardon is 19, weighs 165, is 5 ft. 11 in. and played for Brandon, Manitoba, Jrs., last year. McReavey is 20, weighs 175, is 5 ft. 11 in. and played with Sudbury Wolves, junior champions last year.

The Bruins play an exhibition game in Cleveland tomorrow night, Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Saturday night, and have a tentative game here Sunday night. W. M.

Luckman Compared To Great Passers

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—On the strength of Sid Luckman's passing record for the year, topped off Saturday against Pennsylvania when he completed 17 pitches for 177 yards, the East's football experts were comparing Columbia's classy thrower with the all-time greats today.

Although handicapped all season by the fact that the Columbia line is somewhat porous in spots and has few reserves, his record compares favorably with past performances of such famous flingers as the Friedmans, the Baughs, and the Oberlanders.

In four games to date—only two of which the Lions won—Luckman has attempted 82 passes and completed 42 for a neat .512 average. And these 42 completions were good for 507 yards gain for the Lions, an average of more than 12 yards each time he connected.

Saturday he passed Penn dizzy before the Quakers came through with a one-point victory. He pitched 29 of the 31 overheads the Lions tried, and his 17 completions included gains anywhere from five to 21 yards.

U. S. Riders Triumph

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States Army team won the International Military Team Horse Jumping Championship yesterday by a scant one-half point over the Mexican Army team at the Meadowbrook show grounds here. The Chilean Army team finished only one-half point behind the Mexican team.

It was the closest competition ever recorded in an International competition in the western hemisphere. The final scores were: United States, 40; Mexico, 40½, and Chile, 41.

Wildcats Elect Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Arthur D. Bishop, outstanding senior harrier from Lisbon has been elected to lead the University of New Hampshire varsity cross-country team for the remainder of the Wildcat season.

Nine College Elevens Left Undefeated Class Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The lopping off last week of nine more teams from the undefeated football list seemed today to be only a prelude to a wholesale shakeup among the leaders before another Monday rolls around.

With Carnegie Tech, Syracuse, Georgia, Vanderbilt, Creighton, Colorado State, Brigham Young, Idaho and San Francisco all losing, the undefeated list had shrunk to 21 major teams, five of which have been tied. Survivors included:

East—Pittsburgh, Dartmouth, Villanova, Georgetown, George Washington, Boston College (tied) and Fordham (tied).

Midwest—Minnesota, Notre Dame, Oklahoma, Iowa State, Western Reserve and Northwestern (tied).

South—Tennessee and Duke.

Southwest — Texas Christian, Texas Tech and Baylor (tied).

Far West—Califarnia and Santa Clara.

Rocky Mountain—Utah (tied).

Virtually all these must run considerable risk this week as the following high-spot program reveals.

Pitt Meets Fordham

East: Seven intersectional battles, including Army and Notre Dame, are on the card, but the feature battle sends Pitt against Fordham at Pittsburgh in an effort to break a series of three successive scoreless ties. This appears a certainty, for Pitt has scored three touchdowns or more against every rival in winning five successive games, the latest a 34-7 rout of Southern Methodist. Fordham, with a sharp ground attack, ran up 26 points while blanking Oregon.

Notre Dame, stopped cold most of the afternoon, finally pushed across a touchdown to beat Carnegie Tech 7-0, while Army was tuning up in a 40-0 conquest of Boston University. Ohio State, still a contender in the Big Ten race after a 42-7 runaway with Chicago, probably will mow down New York University, nosed out 7-6 by Lafayette. Boston College, tied 26-26 by Temple, plays Florida which has yet to win from a major rival. Duquesne, stopped by Mississippi State, 12-7, meets Detroit, beaten 13-6 by Villanova. George Washington's perfect record will be at stake in a Friday night game with Mississippi, which ran up a 47-14 count on Centenary.

Dartmouth, which found Harvard a tough customer before winning 13-7, meets a Yale outfit which put up an astonishing fight before bowing to Michigan, 15-13. The first "Big Three" game pits Harvard against Princeton, which came from behind twice to tie Navy, 13-13. Navy's next rival is Penn, 14-13 conqueror of Columbia's Lions, who tackle Cornell, 21-6 victor over Penn State.

Georgetown Unbeaten

Syracuse, whose unbeaten record went by the boards last week when speedy Michigan State scored a 19-12 victory, plays Penn State, while Colgate, after scoring a 14-0 triumph over Iowa, must play Holy Cross' powerful Crusaders, who took Georgia by a 29-6 score. Georgetown's Hoyas, whose 14-13 verdict over Manhattan kept them in the unbeaten class, meet Temple next.

Middle West: Minnesota's unbeaten big Ten pace-setters return to theh wars against Northwestern's Wildcats who tripped Illinois, 13-0. Minnesota, Northwestern and Ohio State, alone of the Big Ten group, so far have escaped conference defeat. Michigan meets Illinois; Wisconsin, halted by Purdue, 13-7, plays Indiana, beaten 13-6 by Kansas State; and Iowa clashes with Purdue in other conference contests. Michigan State plays host to Santa Clara's Broncos, who stopped Arkansas, 21-6. Marquette, beaten 21-0 by Texas Christian, tackles Iowa State, another unbeaten, untied array.

Iowa State, Oklahoma and Kansas State all are unbeaten within the Big Six Conference. Kansas State should halt Kansas, beaten 21-7 by Iowa State. Nebraska, halted by Oklahoma, 14-0, meets Missouri, 13-0 conqueror of Washington University (St. Louis). Oklahoma, meanwhile, will play the tough Missouri Valley Conference outfit, Tulsa.

Tennessee Leading

South: In the Southeastern Conference, Tennessee's Vols, leading the parade with three successive victories, tuned up at Citadel's expense, 44-0, for this week's meeting with Louisiana State's Tigers, who removed Vanderbilt from the unbeaten list, 7-0, on a fourth-period drive. Georgia Tech, 7-6 victor over Auburn in its first conference test, plays Vanderbilt, while Tulane and Mississippi, and Kentucky and Alabama, meet in the remaining conference games.

The Southern Conference championship probably will be decided in the clash at Chapel Hill between North Carolina and Duke, co-leaders with three victories apiece. Duke was hard-pressed before whipping Wake Forest's sophomores, 7-0, but North Carolina crushed Davidson, 34-0. Virginia Military with two victories and a tie so far plays Maryland, and Clemson, with one victory and one tie, meets Wake Forest. Washington & Lee, victor over the Virginia Tech in its only conference start, 6-0, meets Richmond. Other conference pairings are North Carolina State and V. P. I., and Furman and Davidson.

South Carolina, soundly whipped by Clemson, 34-12, faces strong Villanova.

Southwest: The leaders here are Texas Christian, Rice and Baylor. Christian plays Baylor, held to a 6-6 draw by Texas Aggies, while Rice seeks to halt Auburn of the Southeastern Conference. Southern Methodist begins its Southwest campaign against Texas, which held Rice to a 13-6 count. Arkansas and Texas A. and M. meet in the remaining conference engagement.

Far West: California and Southern California, each with three victories, set the pace in the Pacific Coast Conference with Stanford, Oregon and Oregon State still in the running. California, after whipping Washington, 14-7, now meets Oregon State, 7-6 victor over Washington State. Southern California, which tripped Stanford, 13-2, plays Oregon. Stanford may find U. C. L. A. a tartar if the Uclans' great star, Kenny Washington, happens to have a good day. St. Mary's 13-6 winner over San Francisco on a last quarter rally, is idle.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Brigham Young and Utah are the only teams undefeated within the conference. Utah, after routing Utah State, 33-0, plays Denver, 6-0 victor over Wyoming. Colorado, which ran up a 31-6 score on Colorado State, plays Wyoming as Utah State and Colorado State collide in the remaining conference game.

New Yale Mascot

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Yale has a new official mascot to succeed handsome Dan 3rd, the bashful bulldog who has lived in semi-retirement since he was caught licking the boots of John Harvard.

Like his ill-starred predecessor an English bull with a disposition as meek as his face is ferocious, Handsome Dan the 4th was presented to Yale by Cyrus H. Taylor, varsity football player.

He will make his initial appearance before Eli rooters at the Dartmouth game in the Bowl Saturday.

Head Coach Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond, owner of Dan the third, was relieved rather than annoyed when he learned a new mascot had arrived on the scene.

Skating Union Elects

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States Amateur Skating Union closed its annual convention yesterday by confirming dates and electing officers, installing Winfred P. Hodous of Cleveland, Ohio, as president. Dates approved were: Olympic trials at Oconomowoc, Wis., Jan. 22-29; Nationals at La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 4-5, and North American Outdoors at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 10-11-12.

Olympics Open Hockey League With Cornwall

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (CP)—Boston Olympics swing into action against the Flyers at Cornwall Nov. 5 as the Quebec Provincial Hockey loop rolls up the curtain on the 1938-39 season, it was decided at a league meeting here yesterday.

The following day, the seven-team loop repeats the opening ceremonies when Sherbrooke Red Raiders travel to Shawinigan Falls and Olympics visit Valleyfield Braves.

It was agreed upon that Valleyfield, Shawinigan Falls, Cornwall, Lachine, and Sherbrooke will each play 40 games while the two United States entries, Springfield, Mass., and Boston will play 28.

Canadian and American teams will visit each other twice according to present arrangements while all Canadian clubs meet eight times with the same rule applying to Boston and Springfield.

League officials decided to repurchase the franchises held by Lafontaine, and Granby Red Sox, loop members last year.

The schedule is almost completed and President Horace Boivin said it would be released before the end of the week.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian—Passed 30 and 32 yards for two touchdowns, and scored a third himself in 21-0 win over Marquette.

Junior Anderson, Georgia Tech—Blocked Auburn's extra-point placement try to save 7-6 victory.

Johnny Pingel, Michigan State—Passed for first touchdown and scored other two on runs of 23 and 26 yards to whip Syracuse 19-12.

Dick Cassiano, Pittsburgh—Scored two touchdowns, from seven and nine-yard lines, and passed for another in 34-7 triumph over Southern Methodist.

Granville Lansdell, Southern California—Completed three passes for touchdown in 13-2 decision over Stanford.

Hugh McCullough, Oklahoma—Scored both touchdowns in Sooners' first victory over Nebraska since 1930.

Joe Mellendeck, Georgetown—Intercepted pass to start first touchdown march and ran 35 yards for second score in 14-13 win over Manhattan.

Vic Bottari, California—Scored one touchdown and provided strategy for 14-7 victory over Washington.

Tom Harmon, Michigan—Completed five passes in 81-yard drive tossing final one for touchdown and 15-13 edge over Yale.

Tom Pace, Utah—Scored twice in 33-0 contest of Utah State.

Charlie Miller, Dartmouth—Recovered Harvard fumble to set up Indians' winning touchdown in 13-7 victory.

Jack Staples, Louisiana State—Gained 23 yards in two ball-carrying attempts to score touchdown and beat Vanderbilt 7-0.

Dick Todd, Texas A. & M.—Averaged six yards per try in 19 ball-carrying efforts to lead way to 6-6 tie with Baylor.

Pete Holovak, Fordham—His 80-yard touchdown run in first period started Rams on way to 26-0 edge over Oregon.

Mike Byeline, Purdue—Paced second-half drive that downed Wisconsin 13-7, scoring winning touchdown on 73-yard sprint.

Johnny Schiechl, Santa Clara—Took lateral and ran 35 yards for touchdown which began 21-6 rout of Arkansas.

Willie Kerr, Notre Dame—Recovered fumble on Carnegie seven-yard line and on next play scored lone touchdown of game for victory.

Ollie Hahnenstein, Northwestern—Scored one touchdown and led attack in 13-0 win over Illinois.

College Football Results

East

Albright 30, Moravian 0.
Alfred 19, Susquehanna 0.
American 20, St. John's 0.
Amherst 13, Wesleyan 0.
Army 40, Boston 0.
Bethany 27, Holbrook 0.
Bowdoin 25, Colby 13.
Brown 40, R. I. State 21.
Catholic 21, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
C. C. N. Y. 21, Brooklyn 0.
Cornell 21, Penn State 6.
Dartmouth 13, Harvard 7.
Drexel 18, Juniata 13.
Fordham 26, Oregon 0.
Georgetown 14, Manhattan 13.
Gettysburg 16, F. & M. 8.
Grove City 13, Allegheny 0.
Hartwick 7, New Britain T. C. 6.
Hendrix 6, Arkansas St. 0.
Hobart 19, Kenyon 13.
Holy Cross 29, Georgia 6.
Ithaca 7, Clarkson 7.
Lafayette 7, N. Y. U. 6.
LaSalle 20, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Lebanon V. 13, St. Joseph's 7.
Lehigh 32, Delaware 0.
Lowell T. S. 33, Arnold 0.
Maine 23, Bates 6.
Michigan 15, Yale 13.
Middlebury 9, Norwich 6.
Muhlenburg 46, Ursinus 6.
Navy 13, Princeton 13.
Niagara 32, St. Lawrence 7.
Oberlin 14, Swarthmore 0.
Pennsylvania 14, Columbia 13.
Pittsburgh 34, So. Methodist 7.
Providence 7, Springfield 3.
Rochester 17, Hamilton 0.
Rutgers 32, Hampton-Sydney 0.
St. Anselm 40, Northeastern 6.
St. Ambrose 19, Richurst 0.
St. Bonaventure 7, Scranton 6.
St. Vincent 16, Canisius 14.
Thiel 6, Hiram 0.
Trinity 26, Coast Guard 0.
Tufts 6, Williams 6.
Union 26, Rensselaer 13.
Vermont 20, New Hampshire 0.
Villanova 13, Detroit 6.
Wagner 27, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 13, Dickinson 6.
Waynesburg 19, Geneva 0.
W. Maryland 19, Upsala 0.
Worcester P. I. 6, M. S. C. 0.

Mid-West

Akron 20, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
Beloit 6, Knox 0.
Bowling Green 0, Northern 0.
Bradley 21, Omaha 0.
Butler 35, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Carthage 25, Elmhurst 0.
Colgate 14, Iowa 0.
Drake 18, Miami 6.
Emporia 24, Baker 7.
Franklin 13, Wabash 2.
Hillsdale 14, Kalamazoo 6.
Iowa State 21, Kansas 7.
Kansas State 13, Indiana 6.
Kent State 54, Buffalo 0.
Lake Forest 3, Milliken 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 13, De Paul 0.
Macalester 12, Hamline 6.
Manchester 7, De Pauw 6.
Miami (O.) 14, Dayton 0.
Michigan State 19, Syracuse 12.
Missouri 13, Washington 0.
Monmouth 22, Ripon 13.
North Dakota U. Montana U. 0.
Northwestern 13, Illinois 0.
Notre Dame 7, Carnegie Tech 0.
Ohio State 42, Chicago 7.
Ohio 52, Wayne 7.
Oklahoma 14, Nebraska 0.
Olivet 20, St. Mary's (Mich.) 6.
Otterbein 32, Ashland 13.
Penn 7, Iowa Wesleyan 7.
Purdue 13, Wisconsin 7.
South Dakota 13, Morningside 0.
St. Joseph's 13, Ball State 13.
Texas Christian 21, Marquette 0.
Toledo 13, Marshall 7.
Valparaiso 34, Indiana State 20.
Western Reserve 33, Cincinnati 0.
West Virginia 20, Creighton 13.
Wittenberg 13, Marietta 0.
Wooster 7, Mt. Union 6.
Xavier 26, Kentucky 7.

Rocky Mountain

Colorado 31, Colorado St. 6.
Denver 6, Wyoming 0.
Utah 33, Utah State 0.
Portland 6, Brigham Young 3.
Western St. 13, Colorado M. 9.

Far West

Baylor 6 Texas A. & M. 6.
California 14 Washington 7.
Fresno State 27 Nevada 0.
Howard Payne 7, McMurry 0.
Oregon State 7, Washington State 6.
Pomona 20, California Tech 7.
S. D. Marines 18, Occidental 6.
Santa Clara 21, Arkansas 6.
Southern California 13, Stanford 2.
St. Mary's 13, San Francisco 6.
Rice 13, Texas 6.
Texas Tech 14, Texas Mines 7.
Tulsa 20, Oklahoma A. & M. 7.
U. C. L. A. 33, Idaho 0.

South

Alabama 32 Sawenee 0.
Catawba 9, Emory & Henry 0.
Centre 26, Presbyterian 7.
Duke 7, Wake Forest 0.
Florida A. & M. 33, Clark 0.
Florida 33, Tampa 0.
Furman 7, N. C. State 7.
Georgia Tech 7, Auburn 6.
Georgetown (Ky.) 6, Louisville 0.
Hardin-Simmons 20, Murray T. 14.
L. S. U. 7, Vanderbilt 0.
Mississippi 47, Centenary 0.
Mississippi C. 33, Oglethorpe 6.
New Mexico 20, Flagstaff 0.
N. M. Aggies 14, Temple T. 12.
Newberry 26, Erskine 6.
North Carolina 34, Davidson 0.
Roanoke 13, Richmond 6.
Southwestern 46, Birm. Southern 7.
Stetson 7, Wofford 6.
Tennessee 44, The Citadel 0.
Tulane 51, Mercer 0.
Union (Ky.) 13, Maryville 7.
Virginia 27, Maryland 19.
Virginia M. I. 14 William & Mary 0.
Wash. and Lee 6, Virginia P. I. 0.

Elkins Tied In National Scoring List

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—A trio of ball-toting stars from small college teams heads the nation's football scoring lists today while the leaders of major conferences trail far behind.

Everett Eklins of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., who led the parade a week ago, was held scoreless last Saturday and found a rival who could equal his point-getting pace in Leroy Fry, a halfback from the Texas College of Arts and Industries. Each has made 66 points in five games to top the list compiled by the Associated Press. Elkins has 11 touchdowns, Fry 10 touchdown and six extra points.

Third highest among the sectional leaders is Gaylon Smith of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., with 10 touchdowns for a 60-point total. Top man among the leaders of major conferences is Vic Bottari of California, who took the Pacific Coast lead from his team-mate, Tony Firpo, with 44 points.

Only one of last week's conference leaders, Jack Christensen of Brigham Young, was able to hold his place and he was tied for first in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven by Tom Pace of Utah.

The leaders in various major conferences and groups, as compiled by the Associated Press:

East

Player, College—	Pos.	G.	Td.	Pat.	Fg.	Tl.
Everett Elkins, Marsh	HB	5	10	6	0	66
Southwest Independents						
Leroy Fry, Tex. A. & I.	HB	5	10	6	0	66
Southern Independents						
G. Smith, Sows. (Tenn.)	HB	5	10	0	0	60
Pacific Coast Conference						
V. Bottari, California	HB	6	6	8	0	44
Southeastern Conference						
Parker Hall, Miss.	HB	5	7	1	0	43
Southern Conference						
George Radman, N. C.	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Big Six						
Everett Kischer, Ia. St.	QB	5	4	7	0	31
Southwest Conference						
D. O'Brien, Tx. Christ.	HB	5	2	13	0	26
Big Seven						
J. Christensen, Brig Y.	HB	5	4	0	0	24
Tom Pace, Utah	HB	3	4	0	0	24
Missouri Valley Conference						
George Farmer, Tulsa	HB	3	2	7	0	19
Big Ten						
J. Langhurst, Ohio St.	FB	3	3	0	0	18

Pro Giant Back Punts 72 Yards in Contest

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Leonard Barnum, former West Virginia Wesleyan back, now performing for the New York Giants, punted 72 yards on the fly yesterday to win a kicking contest put on before the Giants-Brooklyn National Professional Football League game.

His best effort was three yards better than the top boot by his teammate, John Gildea, and gave him a prize of $20. The Giants trio of Barnum, Gildea and Ed Danowski, who booted one 66 yards, bested the Dodger set of kickers for a $30 team purse. Ace Parker, ex-Duke, all-America; Ralph Kercheval, former Kentucky back, and Tony Sarausky made up the Dodger trio.

Amusements

BOSTON

AARON RICHMOND PRESENTS . .
SPECIAL ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS
For Two of The Season's
GREATEST CONCERTS
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
ONLY BOSTON CONCERT
MON. EVE., NOV. 21
Seats $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75
MARIAN ANDERSON
"One of the Greatest Living Singers"
SUN. AFT., DEC. 4
Seats $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75
SEATS NOW AT SYMPHONY HALL or by MAIL.

now Deanna DURBIN in That CERTAIN AGE with MELVYN DOUGLAS
-SECOND BIG FEATURE-
JOE PENNER "MR. DOODLE KICKS OFF"
KEITH MEMORIAL

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
TOMORROW 3
OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Cond.
Soloists
Pierre LUBOSHUTZ and Genia NEMENOFF

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Two Movie Quiz Pictures—2
CLARK GABLE -- MYRNA LOY in "TOO HOT TO HANDLE"
Also: "GIRLS' SCHOOL"
Anne Shirley—Ralph Bellamy

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ.
Henry Fonda — Dorothy Lamour
"SPAWN OF THE NORTH"
Robert Young — Ruth Hussey
"RICH MAN, POOR GIRL"
Wed. — Revue
"MAYERLING" and "EASY LIVING"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
George Arliss in "DR. SYN"
Robert Young—Ruth Hussey—Lew Ayres
"RICH MAN, POOR GIRL"

NEW YORK CITY

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20
WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

"SUEZ" TYRONE POWER · LORETTA YOUNG · ANNABELLA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Cir. 6-6363 Evs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.

Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Lac. 4-4664 Prices 55c to $3.30
Evs. 6:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 P. M.
Abridged Version SATURDAYS at 8:25.

DENNIS KING YERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
997 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY, ROUTE 3
NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME. 566 CONGRESS STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up — Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent Food V

An Important Matisse-Picasso Exhibition

The Arts in Boston

The two artists exhibited in the initial display of the season at the Boston Museum of Modern Art are not unfamiliar. Their names are synonymous with the phrase, Modern Painting; their reputations have preceded them. To many here in Boston their influence is more commonly known than their original workmanship. It is not that Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse have not been seen here before, but rather that they have never been shown so generously, so choicely and with such intelligent method. For this we are grateful to the personnel of the Boston Museum of Modern Art, which promises to be an invaluable institution in art life in Boston.

What we see at the Art Club Gallery is a summary of the extremes of L'ecole de Paris. Here is Matisse, the romantic, the "fauve"; and Picasso, the thinker, the classicist. Side by side, fraternally, mutually enhancing, they reveal the qualities of originality, audacity, analysis peculiar to these two Parisians. At moments they seem to emulate each other; at times they are worlds apart, artistically. Such are the variations possible in art of today.

* * *

There are 40 canvases all told. They have been chosen in such a way that they may disclose the evolution of styles, the abrupt or gradual changes, the vacillations, the sallies into mysticism, archaeology, primitivism. In less than two dozen pictures by Picasso, there is provided the full sweep of his fancifulness, the scope of an ingenuity which is unprecedented in the known history of art. Here is the youthful Picasso devoted to Toulouse-Lautrec, the sentimentality, the exoticism of the fin de siècle. Here is Picasso a year or two later still painting clowns, actors, beggars, but with an added pathos, a lurid, dull light, a haunting bluish tone. This is his Blue Period. The exhibition excels in examples of this period, and possibly with the passage of time the ones for which Picasso will be most remembered as artist and poet.

"Monsieur au Cheval" and "The Blue Boy" are known to many of us in reproduction. But here they are in the original. These pictures grow with watching, like stained glass windows. They possess in tone an ethereality, an evanescence which is especially familiar in these autumn days during twilight. And then there is Picasso, grown concrete, solid, with his faceted portraits, paintings which look like hewn rock. Cézanne's intuition carried further, on and on to its logical (and disastrous?) conclusion. Next are to be seen the abstractions, the gradual retreat from the concrete world, the play of surfaces, planes, tones, textures, one with another. The results are fascinating, a revelation in the hands of Picasso, whose vision is clarified by this odd exercise. His later pictures are notable for clarity, vividness of intention, probably because he went through this discipline of integrating form, reducing it to small particles, elementary properties. Despite the reaction of the world, Picasso, instead of intending to befuddle and deceive the onlooker, prepared the way to clarification. Many of us have learned to see and understand contemporary art by following the steps in his evolution.

* * *

The next step after analytical Cubism is synthetic abstraction, the play with textures, the collage. Later comes the neo-classical period, which is understandable to those who know their Greek vases and Roman wall paintings. There follows a series of orientations, more abstraction, more analytical studies and finally the recent phase of surrealism, which to some people represents the decline of the master and the final collapse of his method. The color, compared with earlier phases, is raw and brutal; the lines are thick and obvious. Has Picasso read something of his personal distress about political life today into his designs? Has he shown utter disillusion by abandoning all subtleties. Has he reached his limit of expression? These are critical years indeed, and the future of modern art is at this moment in the balances.

Matisse, the romantic, is beautiful for fearlessness, good taste, brilliant color sense. Again there is the tendency towards excess, the desire to get away as completely as possible from the dull world of photographic imagery. Imitations of Matisse are generally intolerable, but original Matisses generally have a fruitiness of color, a bright, gem-like sparkle or a vaporous quality which delights the eye. His pictures have youthfulness and gaiety. They show sensibility, and some of the beautiful still-lifes in the exhibition are immediate kin of Renoir. But Matisse too shows in his latest work a lamentable characteristic which makes us wonder whether he, too, has already expressed himself, fully. Again we ponder; modern art is in the balances.

D. A.

"Harlequin," by Picasso

Water Traffic Is Directed By Coast Guard at Races

(Continued from Page 9)

every police craft on the course is—in Gilbertandsullivan terms—entitled to a "big, big E."

Orders on Loud-Speaker

Nearly 200 spectator craft thronged the course on the opening day. That means there were nearly 200 enthusiastic skippers who sooner or later had to be shooed out of the way when their eagerness to get a close-up of the flying schooners enticed them inside the sacred lines. The technique is something that never fails to tickle those who have never been in on a big international sailing race.

Every cutter has a loud-speaker system with a microphone on the bridge, connected to an amplifier on the flying bridge above. The loud-speaker horn could be mistaken for a searchlight or a modern navy blinker. During the race, each cutter stations a seaman on the bridge to turn the loud-speaker in the required direction. Thus if Lieut.-Commander William J. Austermann, captain of the Chelan, or Lieut.-Commander G. A. Tyler, her executive officer, suddenly sings out: "Will the vessel on our starboard bow please keep outboard of the cutter?" the seaman on the flying bridge goes into action. His job is very much like the ship's gunpointer. The minute the loud-speaker speaks the tin voice is aimed at "the vessel on our starboard bow;" and the embarrassed culprit slinks off with a red face. Sometimes, of course, it isn't as simple as that. A second warning, generally a curt: "Come out of there," is pretty apt to be as effective as a shot across the bows.

The Officers

Organization, plus, is the order of the day. Each unit has a special assignment and each works like a cog in the main drive shaft. The Algonquin, a new cruising cutter and ice breaker, and the Chelan, formerly on the Alaskan patrol, are the two largest ships present. Both the Harriet Lane, commanded by Chief Boatswain J. N. Vincent, and the Thetis, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Rosenthal, commanding, are throwbacks to the days of the old "rum navy." Both have done faithful service on the anti-smuggling patrol.

The Thetis flies the flag of the Race Committee, makes the judges' signals for the start, takes up station at each turn, and referees the match generally. Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston Division of the United States Coast Guard, covering the coastline from Eastport, Maine, to Watch Hill, R. I., watched the opening race from the Thetis. Commander Lyndon Spencer, Chief of Staff of the Boston Division, watched from the bridge of his former command, the cutter Chelan.

Ready With Speed

Coast Guard communications are a less conspicuous phase of the race patrol organization. But the radios are sputtering back and forth all day; and small picket boats, augmented by the Gloucester station's double-ended turtle-topped motorized surf boat, buzz from ship to ship with dispatches throughout the day. Large or small, each unit has his job to do. True to the motto, semper paratus—unfailing watchword of the service—the Coast Guard's race patrol is "always ready."

Harlan Trott

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries. Through Nov. 9.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of prize-winning prints in eighteenth annual American Photography Competition. Through Nov. 4.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Children's Art Center — Drawings and paintings by students. Through October.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of paintings by Picasso and Matisse. Through Nov. 11.

Copley Society—Exhibition of International photographs by Francis A. Rugg. Through Oct. 28.

Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of photographs by H. M. Murdoch. Through Nov. 10.

Boston Athenaeum—French costumes from 1500 to 1800. Colored engravings.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.

Rand Galleries — General exhibition of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors of Colombia, South America, and Rockport, flowers and airplanes by Mary Lincoln Orr. Also water colors by Andrew Wyeth. Through Oct. 29.

Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of War Posters. Through October.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by John Pike. Also works by Picasso and Matisse. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries—Oil paintings and pastels by Grace Collier. Water colors by Francis J. Gyra. Through Nov. 5.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Drawings and water colors by Herman A. Webster. Through Oct. 27. French paintings and drawings, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

What kind of a noise do you hear?

There is no need of having harsh, unmusical sounds announce the arrival of your guests. Electricians advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will replace any discordant noisy announcers with musical bells or chimes, at very small cost.

Republican Finds He's a Candidate, To Support Rival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 24—George Cary of the Third Ward here never heard of the Massachusetts patrolman who returned from a vacation to learn he was nominated as a delegate to a Democratic convention against wishes, but he finds himself in a similar position and is taking the same steps as the Bay State officer to see that he is not elected.

Mr. Cary is the Republican nominee for the City Council. He didn't know that the party had honored him because, he claimed, he never took any part in politics and knew little about such matters.

"It will be just too bad for the man who is responsible for all this, if I can find out who he is," Mr. Cary said as he sought to find his opponent through Alderman Robert J. Doris who heads the opposite ward ticket.

Mr. Cary later said that he told Mr. Doris that he would vote for him but he didn't want any vote in return. He said that from now until election day he will spend his political time working for his defeat.

Main World Issue Called Democracy Versus Dictators

The issue facing the world today, according to Max Brauer, former Mayor of Altone, Germany, is not Communism vs. Naziism, but totalitarianism vs. democracy.

Communism and Naziism, Herr Brauer told a Ford Hall Forum audience in Boston last night, had almost identical workings in Germany and Russia. There has been the same dependence on secret police, controlled press, armed force and the enforced ideological indoctrination of children.

The workings have been so identical, in fact, that a union of Germany and Russia would not be impossible in the future, in the opinion of Herr Brauer, although such a step would be improbable under Reichsführer Hitler, Herr Brauer said.

Democracy and totalitarianism make impossible bedfellows, the speaker said, chiefly because the first has roots deep in Christianity, while the second would annihilate Christianity's teachings of love to brethren, peace and good will.

Naziism is an outgrowth of despair, induced by four years of war when millions of Germans were killed, hundreds of thousands died of starvation, followed by a devastating treaty, then by the 1923 inflation and a 1929 panic, Herr Brauer told the Forum group. The bewildered German people were by that time ready to follow any leader, particularly one who promised all things to all people, he stated.

Anti-Curleyites Are Urged To Shift to Saltonstall

While desperate Democratic efforts were being made for party unity at a $100-a-plate harmony dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night, Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston and a Republican leader, issued an appeal to dissatisfied Democrats to vote for "the straight-dealing and honest government for which Leverett Saltonstall stands."

The Parkman plea was to the followers of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Richard M. Russell, the gubernatorial candidates defeated by James M. Curley, who failed to appear at the Democratic harmony dinner to support Mr. Curley, the party nominee.

Despite the failure of the trio to support him Mr. Curley received the unreserved support of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, but failed to obtain the outspoken endorsement of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts who merely called for election of the entire Democratic ticket and avoided mentioning the name of Mr. Curley.

Not Much Harmony Evident

Thus to observers, regardless of the tremendous enthusiasm displayed for Mr. Curley by the gathering, the harmony dinner did not carry out the intent of its label.

It was obvious that disunity still stalks the Democratic Party and that there appears little chance of complete harmony, unless the absent gubernatorial trio suddenly change their stand a few days before election.

Taking advantage of the situation Mr. Parkman called upon Massachusetts Democracy to defeat Mr. Curley, "the man who in a single term dragged the name of Massachusetts to the lowest depths in its history."

Mr. Parkman, recalling the part he played in electing Mayor Tobin, a Democrat, said:

"At a time like this, when the issue stands out so plain, party ties of necessity grow weak. Last year in the Boston city election I suggested that a good Democrat was better than a bad Republican."

Rule Works Both Ways

Mr. Parkman then added that the present situation is changed and "the voters of the State have the opportunity to show their convictions regardless of party, that a good Republican is better than a bad Democrat."

At the Democratic dinner Mr. Farley went the entire distance in supporting Mr. Curley.

"The only safe course for the people of Massachusetts is to continue its support of the Democratic Party which year in and year out has demonstrated its loyalty and devotion to the cardinal principles of popular government.

"Throughout his years in the public service, Jim Curley has been in the vanguard of every political movement which was honestly intended to promote and improve the interests of the average man and woman.

"He has consistently fought for the interests of the laboring men, the unemployed, the aged and the destitute.

"We must not forget that, when President Roosevelt first started his splendid efforts to make the Government at Washington a people's Government, concerned first about human life and not about private privilege, it was the mighty voice of James M. Curley that rang across the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pleading for united support for the Chief Executive's program.

"He has never wavered from that stand. He has never retreated in the face of criticism or abuse simply because he feared that the right people did not approve of what the President was doing."

Farley Banks on Roosevelt

Mr. Curley made a spectacular entrance at the end of the Farley speech in which the latter advised the Democratic candidates to "tell the story of Roosevelt" to gain victory in November.

Forgotten was an earlier Farley statement, made during the Democratic primary fight, to the effect that the Party faced defeat unless it renominated Governor Hurley.

Mr. Farley also called for the election of all Democratic candidates for Congress, saying:

"I ask you to stand by your President, who stands by you and fights your battles for liberty, social justice and human rights. I ask you to elect a Congress that will sustain and push forward to completion the greatest program of social and economic reform ever undertaken by a wise and provident Government."

Curley Appeals for Peace

Mr. Curley called upon all Democrats to support him, saying "this is no time for any man who calls himself a Democrat to stand on the sidelines, regardless of what he may personally think of Curley."

He told the gathering that Warren L. Bishop, Republican District Attorney, who already had deserted his Party to support the Democratic District Attorney nominee in his county, will open a Curley public forum today.

Concerning party harmony the Democratic gubernatorial nominee definitely directed his remarks at Governor Hurley. "I can appreciate," he said, "that bitterness might creep into his system so that a person placed his personal feeling above the Party. The Party should be placed above the pique of any individual. I can well appreciate the pique on the part of an individual on his failure to achieve something he has set his life upon."

A total of 808 persons paid $100-a-plate for the dinner last night.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the lottery for producing additional funds for old-age pensions. Such a bill, however, would receive opposition from the Maine Civic League, and probably from church bodies and accordingly it appears of doubtful promise.

* * *

The Aroostook as a State

Seemingly most drastic of all proposals for improving conditions in Aroostook County was that announced by the Caribou Chamber of Commerce, which, this week, proposes that Aroostook County separate itself from the State of Maine and set up housekeeping as the 49th State of the Union.

Strangely enough, the idea aroused little, if any, official comment. If the Caribou Chamber of Commerce was perfectly serious, it will be interesting to see how the proponents of the plan expect to finance a separate government in a county which recently has provided Maine with its most serious relief problem. Observing the situation from a distance, it is hard to understand how money to run a government for a territory nearly the size of Massachusetts can be derived from towns which are financially hard pressed, bankrupt in some instances, and from a territory whose chief occupations, potato raising and lumbering, are far from being the flourishing enterprises they have been in the past.

Drunkenness Held 'No Excuse'

"Voluntary intoxication is never an excuse or a palliation for crime," Judge Richards W. Walsh said in instructing a jury in Middlesex Criminal Court last week. "One may be unconscious of what one is doing, and yet be responsible for his conduct during drunkenness."

This standpoint was directly opposed to that taken by Judge John S. Swift on Nov. 17, 1937, when he freed a Lowell driver of manslaughter charges on the ground that at the time of the accident in question, which proved fatal to two pedestrians, the driver "was so drunk that he could not formulate his will" and therefore could not be said to be "guilty of being willful, wanton and reckless."

The defendant in this case before Judge Walsh was Henry W. Wellington of Lexington, who was charged with "going away without making himself known, after knowingly colliding with and causing injury to Miss Dorothy Leary of Natick, and to her automobile."

Rare Gems Valued At Over $700,000 Placed on Exhibit

For three days beginning today, the appraised valuation of the Museum of Natural History on Boylston Street will be nearly $1,000,000 more than usual. For within its cloistered halls a corps of heavily armed guards are keeping careful watch over an exhibition of rare gems the aggregate worth of which is set at more than $700,000.

Opals, sapphires, emeralds, pearls and rubies collected from all parts of the world weighed in at such staggering figures as 131 to 1,000 carats, a part of the former Spanish crown jewels, a beautiful proportioned cats-eye weighing 58.17 and a chip off the famous Jonkers diamond which weighed 726 carats, sparkled brightly. The exhibit is sponsored by four of Boston's leading jewelry concerns.

For several weeks the jewels have been coming into Boston from private owners and collectors in all parts of the world for storage in bank vaults. At 11 a. m. sharp this morning their combined brilliance was thrown open to the public as the first gem exhibit of its kind ever held in Boston. For protective purposes, the public is admitted by ticket obtained from the represented jewelers.

Behind the glitter of each gem there is a story of absorbing interest, sometimes tireless patience, heroism and romance. The Oriental cats-eye, for instance, which will "blink at anyone for $50,000" is said to have been originally owned by a Maharajah who gave it to the Maharene as a token of his love.

In another case rests the antique gold-mounted emerald, diamond and oriental pearl set consisting of necklace, brooch, pair of earrings and combination hair ornament and pin which was made to order for King Ferdinand VII of Spain in 1812. This was supposed to have been a gift to the Queen is commemoration of the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain. It remained the royal property up to about 1932.

It is said that the jewels composed part of the collection sold by King Alphonse after his abdication in 1932 to raise funds for a counter-revolution against the Republic. Rumors have it that the fund was raised in France and was used to start the Franco rebellion. A French jeweler who bought them from a Spanish Royalist, brought them to this country.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WEEI Eddie Cantor and company; Peter Lorre, guest.
7:45 WIXAL (6.04mc). "The Songs of Schubert."
8:00 WEEI Al Pearce and His Gang: satire on radio "quiz" programs.
8:30 WNAC Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. "One Night of Love," "Kiss Me Again," and "Spring Song of the Robin Woman," by Miss Speaks; Suppe's Overture "Morning Noon and Night in Vienna," Grainger's "Londonderry Air," and "Dance of the Camorrists," from "Jewels of the Madonna."
8:30 WAAB "Famous First Facts": interviews with Miss Beatrice Hoagland, first woman paying air passenger; John Fitch, grandson of steamboat inventor; Dr. Herbert G. Dorsey, fathometer inventor; Mrs. C. N. Weber.
9:00 WEEI Radio Theater: Sinclair Lewis's "Babbitt," with Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter, Johnny Downs, and Claire Dodd.
10:00 WNAC Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloist; quartet. Indian program.
10:00 WBZ "True or False" quiz: contest between teams from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.
10:30 WBZ National Forum: "Making Abundant Work for American People," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:30 WBZ State Committee.
6:45 WNAC Maurice Tobin.
7:00 WEEI Paul A. Dever.
7:45 WBZ State Committee.

Republican

6:25 WBZ Ray Keene.
7:15 WAAB Timothy Murphy.
7:45 WNAC State Committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Nan Wynn, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Political Talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; variety program	Vic Arden's Orchestra; Political talk	"Inside of Sports"; Political talk	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch. Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	"Tango Time"	Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Let's Dance"	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	E. Fiorito's Orchestra	"Gang Plank"
8:30	Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus	"Famous First Facts"; interviews; music	"Princess of Song" Commentator; talk
8:45					
9:00	Radio Theater: "Babbitt" with Edward Arnold and Fay Bainter	"Sing-Song" program "Sing-Song" program "Now and Then"; Frank Hodak's Orchestra	"Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra Eddie Duchin's Orch. Eddie Duchin's Orch.	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or 'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or. WOR Symphony Orch. WOR Symphony Orch.	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra Jan Carlisle's Orchestra Amateur Hour Amateur Hour
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"The Charioteers"	Amateur Hour
10:30	"Swing Partner"	National Forum: talk	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Pageant of Melody";	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	"Let's Waltz"	National Forum: talk	Larry Clinton's Orch...	symphony orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Sports relay
11:15	Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jose Manzanere's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jose Manzanere's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; music	Songs	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	Music; talk	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Forum on Current Problems: Mrs. Roosevelt	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum; political	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You";
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Network speaker
11:15	"The Song Shop"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; features; Noon-day Revue; quotations	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	Nation Farm and	"Singin' Sam."; songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Religious talk	Music; talk	Organ recital	"Denver Darling"	"Sweet Music"
1:45	Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	P. Hunter, songs	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports relay	Federal Theater: "Pioneers of Science"
2:45		Hymn recital	Marjorie Mills	Sports relay	
3:00	"Sing Incorporated"	Forum; speakers	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:15		Forum; speakers	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30	"Four Clubmen"	Forum; speakers	Pepper Young's Family	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
3:45	'Melody Ramblings'	Forum; speakers	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00	Network talk	Forum; speakers	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	"Accent on Music"	Forum; speakers	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Forum; speakers	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sports reports
4:45	C. Hetcor's Orch.	Forum; speakers	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Claire Dillon, songs
5:00	Boston Hour	Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30	C. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; Jack Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie King"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Amer. Folk Singers	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	Political talk	Commentator	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15		Joseph Usifer's Music	vocal group	dramatization	Commentator
8:30	Variety Program	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; va-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	with Al Jolson	Questions and Answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	Music; talk; sports
9:00	"We, the People";	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15	Gabriel Heatter	matic program	Sanderson	WOR Symphony Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety	A. Wallenstein	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy music
10:15	River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30	Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45	"Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports comment
11:15	Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Dance music
11:30	Glen Miller's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orches-	"Day's End"
11:45	Glen Miller's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	tra	"Day's End"

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when all the little Ellas and Oscars in the land arrive home with bags of the weirdest lookest candies in equally weird colors, made up of obviously questionable ingredients. In honor of the approaching Halloween; in case you haven't guessed. And all the mothers sink into the nearest chair, throw up their hands at the collection, and wonder just how they might get them to direct their allowance in other directions!

Since we've been coping with the situation, we find that the best thing to do is to see that the youngsters have the holiday candies in the shapes and colors that appeal to their imagination, and the ingredients that satisfy your requirements. Candies from Schrafft's, for instance. Their show cases are always appealing enough . . . but give them a holiday and as far as decorative candy is concerned they really let themselves go. At the moment it's their Halloween candies that stand out. Candies that sell for anywhere from 60 cents to 80 cents a pound, and make most attractive boxes. Their lush red cellophane-wrapped apples-on-a-stick are really suckers. With the spiciest flavor! And though they aren't huge, it'll take more than one sitting to make them disappear. Which, of course, is just what they like! For 5 cents, Little pumpkin men are made up of a fat orange candy for the head, and black and orange gum-drops for the rest of the ensemble. Tied at the neckline with a very special little orange bow for good measure. And of course the pumpkin has eyes and a mouth! Orange cats and black cats are made of candy gum, the pumpkins with their little brown handles of crystal-cream, as is the little ever-so-real looking ears of corn, and the orange spitfires. Which for the benefit of the uninitiated, are good sized cats that are about to go into action! At all the Schrafft stores, and incidentally, another fall item of theirs that's going over big is the box that looks just like a birch log; all filled up with chocolate peppermints. 60 cents puts one of these on the living room table.

* * *

Ruffled Marquisette Curtains, Three Shades

Did your curtains take their tubbing this fall . . . or did they just give up, after all these years, and practically dissolve as you stood there wondering how many new pairs you'd need? If the latter is the case, and you haven't already spied this special yourself, then you'll probably like to know about those dotted, ruffled marquisette curtains that Pray's, now at 132 Tremont Street, is selling for something like $2.39 a pair. Because their regular price, we're told, is the four-dollar-and-something vicinity! They're wide no end, 46 inches, if we remember correctly, so they'll hang and drape nicely. With the Priscilla head, which means that a wide ruffle hangs down at the top, just as it does on the sides. All ready to put up; none of this bothersome measuring and hemming. In white, eggshell, and ivory.

* * *

The Nearest Thing To a Glove for Foot

Until now we have associated those grand Lastex shoes with lots of money. Because we've only seen them for prices that were way up. But it remained for Nisley, at 115 Tremont Street, to see that one could enjoy the fit, comfort and style of a Lastex shoe for as little as $5.85. The usual Nisley quality is incorporated in the shoe, which being made up in high-throated models give the foot a slimjim, smooth, unbroken line. No buttons, buckles or lacings. They're probably the nearest thing to a glove your foot could put on; come to think of it!

* * *

Here's a Comforter That Stays Put

Somebody's always thinking up the nicest things, just to make life easier and more luxurious. This time it's a Carlin Comforter. Now a Carlin Comforter in itself is something that's well worth anybody's time, for they're just about the softest things around . . . to say nothing of attractive! But this is a comforter plus; because there's nothing less than an "Anchorband" attached to it, which fixes things up so that the comforter doesn't suddenly disappear in the middle of the night . . . leaving you in a huddled-up state, wondering whether it's worse to stay as you are, or get up and replace it in its original position! Priced from $19.50 up to around $50 . . . at R. H. Stearns. Up on the third floor.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

WCTU of N. H. Convenes

ROCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 22 (AP)—New Hampshire members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union want advertisers to stop picturing women using cigarettes and liquor. They pledged themselves here to use their influence against the practice. Their 65th annual state convention also voted to work against renewal of Rockingham Park race track's franchise at the next session of the Legislature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,126,530
1938 volume to date 221,898,063
1938 volume to date 240,595,919

Utilities, Oils And Specialties Rise Moderately

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Buying interest centered on utilities, oils and specialties in today's stock market but profit taking restrained many recent leaders.

The ticker tape fell behind shortly after the opening as insistent offerings came into steels and motors. The pace slowed later, coincident with an attempt to rally the more depressed issues.

A substantial jump in this week's steel mill operating rate to the best level since last November helped steel stocks after noon, but they were unable to hold and most were a shade in arrears near the final hour. Advances of fractions to a point or so, however, predominated. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

Wall Street continued to look at the cheerful side of the business picture, although the length of the market's advance caused some speculative contingents to lighten commitments on the theory a technical reaction was at least a possibility.

Prominent stocks on the forward stride were Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J., American Water Works, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Barnsdall, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Canada Dry, American Smelting. Most rails were a shade improved, as were rubbers and mail orders.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda Kennecott, Homestake Mining and J. I. Case.

Utilities held the play on the curb, with modest gains being posted for Electric Bond & Share, American Gas and United Gas.

Some Rail Bonds Up

Selective buying in the rail group kept the bond market pointing generally upward today, although gains in most instances were small and there were losers here and there.

Heavy demand again appeared for the 6 per cent notes of the Nickel Plate Railroad and at the start of the final hour the issue was up around 4 points. Other rails attracting attention on the upside included Boston & Maine 5s of 1967 and New Haven 4s of 1956. Southern Railway 6½s and Alleghany stamped 5s were among the losers.

In the utility and industrial sections, gains were posted for certainteed 5½s and Walworth 4s, while declines occurred in International Telephone 5s and Anaconda 4½s.

U. S. Governments followed a narrow course, and there was only a few changes in the foreign dollar list.

U. S. Steel Co. Plans To Sell $50,000,000 Of Surplus Property

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corporation is seeking to sell around $50,000,000 of surplus properties in various parts of the country, including land and obsolete plants and buildings, officials of the company disclosed.

To speed up disposition of these properties, the corporation has established real estate departments in its various subsidiaries.

Geographical shifts in industry have, in the case of the factory sites put up for sale, made these properties unsuitable in the corporation's setup. The modernization program carried on also has made some plants and buildings obsolete.

Some sales of such properties were made in 1936 and 1937, but only recently did the corporation begin an aggressive campaign to dispose of unneeded sites and buildings. The corporation has issued circulars, maps, blueprints and photographs for distribution among business and industrial executives.

Chrysler Restores Salary Reductions

DETROIT (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation announced the restoration of the compensation of salaried employees receiving less than $300 a month to the level in effect before reductions were made last March 16.

The announcement, by K. T. Keller, President, also said "individual consideration" will be given those receiving more than $300 at that time. The new salaries will be effective Oct. 31.

General Motors Corporation announced similar action last Tuesday.

Mr. Keller did not state how many employees would be affected by the restoration of the salary reductions nor did he reveal the sum involved, but he said the step was taken "in view of the anticipated increase in volume of general business and the favorable reception of the corporation's new models for 1939."

At Toledo, Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., said it expects to recall made than 2,000 workers next week, bringing operations to a peak for the reorganized company.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices closed higher in a firm and more active market today. Aircraft and armament issues were in good demand and there was renewed strength in other industrials. Transatlantics finished with good gains. Foreign bonds moved higher, especially Japanese liens which gained as much as six points. Mining shares and British giltedged securities held steady.

Paris: The bourse closed with a steady tone today although price movements were mixed. Rentes finished unchanged to 80 centimes lower and Bank of France and Royal Dutch were off. Suez Canal was fractionally higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures fluctuated narrowly today, encouraging American advices offset by easiness in Egyptian prices. Final quotations were 2 points higher to 4 lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	
123¾	119½	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123½	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	+1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	24	24	24	Oct 22
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	22	64⅞	64½	64½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1	⅞	Alleghany Corp	19	1½	1½	1½	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	10	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17¾	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	18	16	15½	15½	
17½	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	5	17¼	16¾	17¼	+1
19¾	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	68	20⅜	19⅞	20½	+1⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	5	193¾	191¾	191¾	—2¼
11¾		Allied Kid (½)	6	11¼	11	11½	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	10	13¼	13	13¼	
13⅞	4½	Allied Stores	65	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
70	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	70	69½	70	Oct 22
55¼	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¾e)	45	54	53	53¼	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅝
24	10	Amal Leather	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
78	55	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
28½	25	Amerada Corp (2)	3	71	69½	69½	— ½
23⅛	10	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	5	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
14⅜	6¾	Am Bank Note (.70e)	14	21½	21	21	+ ¼
43¼	23¼	Am Bosch	27	7⅜	6¾	7	+ ⅛
105⅛	70¾	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	25	44⅞	43⅜	43¾	+ ½
175¼	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	12	104¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	175¼	175¼	175¼	
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	30	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.50e)	6	52	49¾	52	+2
110¾	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	12	23⅛	23	— ⅛
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	125	125	125	Oct 22
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16⅞	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	28	14⅛	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
12¼	5⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	6	21⅞	20½	21⅛	+1⅜
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	12	12	12	
30	12	Am Hide & L pf	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	30¼	30	30	
2⅜	1¼	Am Ice	4	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Am Locomotive	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	36	26⅞	26	26¾	+ ¾
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	74	72	73½	+ ¾
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	9	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	20	44⅞	44¼	44½	+ ½
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	99	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	8	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	13	38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	61	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
80¼	58	Am Roll Mill pf	140	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
20⅞	14¼	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	71½	70¾	71¼	+1⅛
20⅜	7¼	Am Seating	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
58⅛	28⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	50	57	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅞
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	135½	135½	135½	— ⅜
35¼	25⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	7	61	61	61	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	24	35⅜	34⅜	35	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stoves (.20e)	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	28½	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	20	20	20	Oct 21
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	19	149⅜	148¾	149	+ ¾
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	81⅛	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	8	91⅜	90⅜	91⅜	+1¼
8⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	+1
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
11	6⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	120	14¾	14	14½	+ ¼
73⅜	34¼	Am Woolen	2	90	90	90	Oct 19
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	23	9	8¾	8¾	
42⅜	21	Anaconda	1	42	42	42	Oct 22
57½	29	Anacon W & C	146	40⅞	40	40⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	3	58	57¾	58	+ 2⅞
20½	10	Andes Copper	15	20⅜	19½	19½	— 1⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	5	20	19½	19½	Oct 20
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Oct 21
103¼	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 20
7	3⅜	Armour Ill	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
72	28¼	Armour Ill pf	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	47½	47½	47½	—2
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
12¾	5½	Arnold Const (2e)	8	45¼	44½	44½	— ½
7¼	2½	Artloom Corp	5	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	17	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	1	35	35	35	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	63	40⅝	39¼	39½	
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	61¼	60⅛	60½	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	9	26¾	25¾	25¾	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8	8	8	Oct 22
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	14	14	14	Oct 21
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	19	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 20
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	31	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
7⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	1	60½	60½	60½	— ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 22
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	4	4¼	4¼	4½	
6	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	37	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 22
13½	5	**B** Baldwin Loco ct	204	14⅜	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	40	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30	29¾	30	—2¼
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	18	23¾	22⅞	23½	+ ¼
14	5	Barker Bros	2	13½	13½	13½	Oct 22
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	90	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
19¼	11¾	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	Beatrice Cream pf (5)	4	101	100	100	Oct 20
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	114½	113	114½	
9	5¾	Beldg-Hem (¾e)	3	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 21
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	81	24¼	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
54	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	54	52¾	54	+ ⅜
67½	39¾	Beth Steel	124	67¼	66¼	66⅞	— ⅛
117⅜	122¾	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	3	117½	117½	117½	Oct 22
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	110	109¼	109¼	+1¼
29¼	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
21¼	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¾
19½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	9	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	48	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	5	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
14¾	9	Bond Stores	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 22
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	20	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
36¾	16½	Borg-Warner	21	35⅝	34	34¼	— ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 22
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	10	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	11	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	29	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	38	36¼	35¼	35½	— ¾
40¾	20	Briggs&Stratt (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Oct 18
41	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	41	40¼	40¼	— ¾
12⅜	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
37	16¼	Bklyn-Man Tr	97	12⅛	11¾	12⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	9	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
14	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	1	35	35⅜	35	Oct 19
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	17	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	15	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
5¾	⅜	Budd Wheel	26	6	6	6	— ⅛
22¾	13¼	Bullard Co	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	29	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	9	35¼	34⅜	35¼	
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	30	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	4¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Oct 22
24	5⅝	Butler Bros	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
16⅜	6⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22½	22½	22	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	10	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
24½	15¼	**C** Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	2⅛	2	2	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	25	9⅝	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	50	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	40	6¾	6¾	6⅝	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	36	36	Oct 19
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
18½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	5	95½	94	95¼	— ⅛
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	4	53¾	53½	53¾	— ⅛
106¾	100¼	Caterpil Tract pf (6)	4	106	106	106	— ½
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	26	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 17
29¾	12½	Celotex Corp	45	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
28	19¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	24¼	23½	23¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	19	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 22
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	30	55¼	54	54	— ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	53	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	12¾	12	12	
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	39	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	8	46¼	45	45	— ¾
1¾	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 22
4	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	44	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 21
17⅜	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
37½	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	42	42	42	Oct 21
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 21
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12¾	6	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 21
19¼	12	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
38	19½	Chile Copper (1.50)	83	84½	83	83⅜	— ⅞
13½	8¼	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8⅜	2	City Stores	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Oct 22
2½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	7	29	28¼	29	+1
52⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	9	52¾	52	52	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	14	22¾	22	22¼	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	134	134	134	— ½
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Oct 22
15	7⅜	Colgate Palm P (½a)	130	15⅜	14⅞	15½	
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	8	102¾	102½	102½	+ ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	14	39½	38¾	39	+ ½
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	16	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br Cast A (.90e)	5	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	13	Col Br Cast B (.90e)	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
97⅜	5¼	Col Gas & El	219	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 22
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	40	16¾	14⅞	16¼	+1¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	94½	94	94½	—1
55¾	42	Comi Credit (4)	26	56	55	56	+ ⅜
106	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
59¼	41½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	10	59¼	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Oct 20
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	131	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Com'with & South	176	2	1⅞	2	
51	25	Com & So pf (3)	36	50½	48¼	50	+1¾
28	22¼	Comwith Ed (1.60)	30	27¾	27½	27½	
9¼	3⅜	Conde Nast	3	8	7½	8	+ ¼
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅜
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	25	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Oct 21
34¾	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	183	33½	32⅜	33¼	+1⅜
103⅜	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Consol Film Ind	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
11¾	6½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	3	11¾	11½	11¾	
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	10	7	6¾	7	Oct 21
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	50	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 21
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 20
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	93	93	93	
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	13	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	Oct 20
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	*12	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅝
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	3	10¼	10	10¼	Oct 22
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
13¾	7⅛	Cont Motors	105	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	38	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	10	Cont Oil Del pf	1	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅜
70¾	53	Cont Steel	12	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅛
170½	162	Corn Products (3)	1	134	134	134	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	—5
42½	19	Coty Inc	12	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
116⅞	85	Crane Co	41	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
107⅜	51¼	Crane-Co cv pf (5)	11	117	116¼	116½	— ⅜
39⅞	22¼	Cream of Wheat (2)	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
37	29	Crosley Radio	3	33¾	33	33⅛	— ⅜
35¾	25½	Crown Cork & Sl	13	33¾	33	33⅜	— ⅜
147⅜	71½	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	3

Commerce and Finance

Activity in Steel Mills Maintained at Year's Highest Levels

Business and Industry

Pact to Promote U. S. Trade With British Colonies

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth and last of a series of Associated Press stories discussing what effect the British-United States trade agreement soon to be signed here will have on this country's foreign commerce.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Embraced in the forthcoming Anglo-American trade agreement is a vast commerce between the United States and the British colonies in the four corners of the globe.

Tariff concessions have been made on scores of products entering this country from the Colonies or going out of them. In many cases the advantage the Colonies have given British products through preferential tariffs has been eliminated or diminished.

A Vast Colonial Trade

The trade agreement will include a United States-British Colonial trade annually totaling $400,000,000, predominantly favorable to the Colonies owing to their supplying this country with indispensable raw materials.

The United States bought $322,560,000 worth of goods from Britain's Colonies in 1937 and sold them only $76,897,000 worth of products. Imports consisted largely of rubber and tin from British Malaya; but manganese ore came from the Gold Coast, tungsten ore and tin from Hong Kong, copra from Fiji, coffee, hides and skins, cacao beans, vegetable oils, tropical fruits and vegetables from British West Africa, British East Africa and the British West Indies, and copper from Northern Rhodesia.

Also embraced in the treaty is Newfoundland, now under the direct government of the Crown. The United States exported $9,480,000 worth of products to Newfoundland in 1937 and bought $6,566,000 from her.

Preferential Rates' Barrier

This country sells the British Colonies principally automotive products, gasoline and machinery. From the middle of the nineteenth century until the World War American exports to the Colonies enjoyed the privileges of the open door policy. Free trade was the watchword and duties were imposed solely for revenue.

But after Britain switched over to protectionism and by the Ottawa agreements she and her Dominions accorded one another preferential tariff treatment, a similar regime was established for the Colonies.

American automobiles now have had to overcome at least a 10 per cent preferential rate accorded British cars. Although British Malaya sells this country several hundred million dollars' worth of rubber and tin each year she has diverted her purchases of automobiles from American to British manufacturers.

Preferential rates in Colonies as close to American shores as Jamaica and Bermuda have diverted textile imports from the United States to Great Britain. Meat preferences have brought the same result in Barbados and Trinidad and have helped the sale of British machinery in Trinidad at the expense of American manufactures.

Wider Trade With Colonies

The only British holdings in which preferential treatment is not now accorded are the territories assigned under mandates of the League of Nations. Consequently the open door policy still continues for some colonies in Central Africa.

By reason of the Anglo-American trade agreement narrowing the preference granted British products, American manufacturers and exporters may stand to gain a wider trade with the Colonies.

Inclusion of the Colonies in the agreement means that a larger portion of the Western Hemisphere will come under Secretary of State Hull's trade-agreement program. The western hemisphere trade-agreement map will include that portion of the British Empire lying in this hemisphere — Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana. Canada is signing a new trade agreement with the United States at or about the time of the Anglo-American signing. Secretary Hull has already concluded 10 trade-agreements with Latin-American republics.

Says Meat Packers' Employment High

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank A. Hunter of St. Louis told the Institute of American Meat Packers that employment and pay rolls in the meat packing industry are at a "relatively high level."

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the institute's directorate, addressed the opening session of the organization's 33rd annual convention.

Labor Department statistics, he said, show that the employment index for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year averaged 98.9 and the pay roll index 107.4. This, he said, compared with an employment index of 87.8 and a pay roll index of 77.2 for all manufacturing industries.

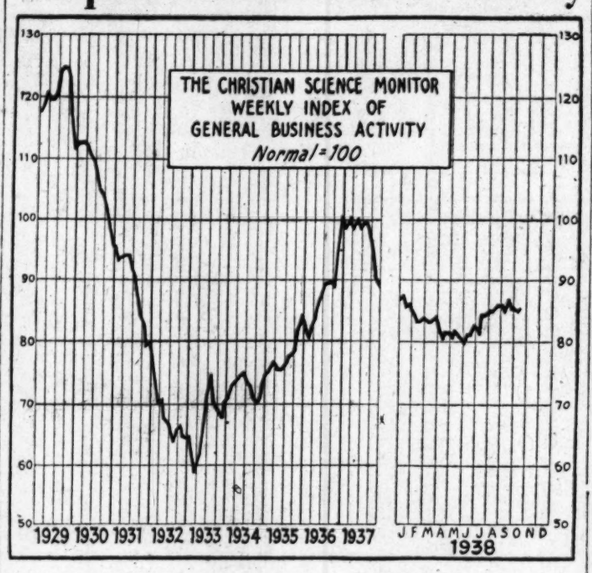
"While we are not out of the recession which struck business last fall, bringing with it the most drastic four-month decline in the history of livestock and meat prices, there are glimmerings of hope that business again is on the long pull upgrade," Mr. Hunter said.

Follow Tire Price Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In line with price increases last week by U. S. Rubber Co., Goodrich has raised prices of special, bus and truck tires 2½ to 5 per cent and it is understood Goodyear will advance prices tomorrow on similar sizes 2 to 5 per cent. Firestone has not yet followed the increase, but is expected to later this week. Slight differential in advances is largely due to systems of discounts used rather than to differences in prices.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity checked the decline of the preceding three weeks. From a level of 84.8 on Oct. 8, the index rose to 85.4 (prel.) on Oct. 15, and compared with 94.0 on Oct. 16, 1937.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production recorded substantial gains in excess of expectations for seasonal and trend advance. For carloadings the increase carried the adjusted index to the highest level since March. Partially offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in bank debits outside New York City. The total for debits slumped to the lowest level since the first week in September, countering a moderate seasonal rise and far exceeding the usual intra-monthly decline.

Production of steel held relatively steady around 51½ per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel, and with the increasing volume of new business, the near-term outlook is regarded favorably. Automobile output moved forward substantially to the highest level of the year. While still sharply below last year's level, further sharp advances in motorcar production are looked for in the next few weeks.

Activity in the textile industry was somewhat better in certain lines but on the whole continued slow. Shoe production held relatively steady.

Retail trade was retarded moderately during the week by the unseasonably mild weather. Estimates of sales volumes throughout the country indicated a decline of from 2 to 4 per cent from the preceding week and a decrease of from 4 to 14 per cent compared with a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 15.* 1938	Oct. 8. 1938	Oct. 16. 1937
Combined index	85.4	84.8	94.0
Bk debits outside NYC	75.9	77.8	89.1
Elec power production	91.9	91.0	98.9
Misc. carloadings	81.7	79.6	88.8

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market last week resisted a flock of bad news at the beginning of the week and a flock of good news at the end. So it didn't get much of anywhere, but just milled around one group after another.

The bad news has been reviewed. The worst of it was in the steel industry, where good or bad news usually heads up. Off-the-record price cutting apparently got out of hand, particularly in sheets, where the automobile industry seemed able to use its retarded program with tremendous leverage to wring concessions out of little steel producers who apparently still thought the old-fashioned umbrella was being held over them by the big steel companies. So they cut prices on the side by as much as $6 and $8 a ton until the steel trade was reported in a state of "hysteria."

But they found the umbrella was down; the big companies promptly met the cuts, so everybody agreed suddenly to call it off. Meantime, however, steel scrap had dropped 50 cents, and operations for the week were announced Monday afternoon at 49 per cent of capacity, a two-point drop instead of the anticipated two-point rise. So steel shares were weak, and they didn't turn strong on news that the price-war was over until Saturday, when they went to new highs.

The Oil Situation

The unfavorable oil news has been reviewed on this page. It turned better near the end of the week, when Colonel Thompson, head of the Texas Railroad Commission until November 1, went up to Hyde Park and learned that the President thought the cure to weakness in refinery prices would be Federal control over refineries—a slightly hackneyed thought these days but one which oil investors seemed to think might firm up refined prices.

The automobile industry continued the infant progidy of the current recovery. After long delay its operations have finally hit their stride. Running 20,000 cars a week in the late summer, or way behind schedule, they stepped up to 37,000 cars, then 50,000, and now 60,000, with 100,000 expected by Thanksgiving. True, October output will be only around 200,000, not the 275,000 expected, but November output will probably hit 300,000 and maybe more.

Third Quarter Earnings

That means more steel operations, more freight-car loadings, and more electric power output. It also explains why President Sloan can rehire 35,000 workers and rescind salary slashes of 10 to 30 per cent made last February and Chrysler can make corresponding moves, and it also explains why motor shares went to new highs last Tuesday as they took their turn in the rotation of price groups to the front of the translux stage.

Third quarter earnings statements didn't do the market much good, and the best that could be said of them was that they were history, not prospects. How traders felt was shown by the 4-point drop in Allis-Chalmers Monday when its third-quarter statement appeared. Among such statements during the week were the following:

Company	1938 Reported net income	1938 per share	1937 Reported net income	1937 per share
Johns-Manville	$882,000	.89	$1,781,000	1.94
General Electric	4,371,000	.15	13,370,000	.46
Commercial Credit	2,086,000	1.06	3,654,000	1.91
General Foods	4,037,000	.74	2,922,000	.55
Glenn Martin	768,000		493,000	
Contin. Baking	1,093,000	1.00	1,202,000	1.37
Shell Union Oil	3,534,000	.23	7,863,000	.54
Procter & Gamble	8,097,000	.92	8,044,000	.76
du Pont	12,381,000	.95	22,963,000	1.92
Allis-Chalmers	805,000		2,665,000	
Douglas	728,000	1.38	327,000	.87
Budd Mfg.	def. 547,000	..	107,000	.01

By the end of the week, partly of course due to the automobile industry's belated ability to get in step with recovery, the business indexes began to show pretty general better-than-seasonal improvement. Rail carloadings jumped to 726,000, a new peak for the year and better than expected.

Textile output has again turned upward, and so has electric power output. As a result, the Monitor's, the New York Times', and Barrons' indexes of general business activity turned definitely upward, and they don't always move in parallel. The Monitor index rose from 84.8 to 85.4, the Times' index from 84.9 to 87.7, and Barrons' from 65.2 to 67.8.

Foreign Exchange Picture

The foreign exchange picture doesn't look so well. Excess reserves rose to a new high level for the move, but this again was due to the influx of gold from abroad, and the influx of gold from abroad reflects possible adverse circumstances for us. The continued movement of capital hither means Europeans don't like European conditions. Sterling hangs steady around $4.75 but it hangs precariously.

It now appears that the Exchange Fund's gold dropped last summer by about £170,000,000, or around $800,000,000. During the recent unpleasantness there was actually a net repartiation of French funds from London, probably on the last-minute thought that it might be better for Frenchmen to have their hoards close at hand if worst came to worst instead of in London where the British government might confiscate them.

The franc still holds at the peg, 178.90 to the pound. But the short-term borrowings of the Republique from the Banque continue, and the Banque has recently broken tradition by embarking an open-market operations, which nowadays means support of government bonds; and so the future of the franc is like the past.

The investment bankers went to town with the largest volume of offerings for any week since last June. There were only two offerings. Public Service of Northern Illinois and Ohio, but they totalled $135,000,000, and they went out the window. More are coming this week.

Holds Small Phone Firms Exempt From Wage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The majority of independent telephone companies of the United States are exempt from the Federal Wages and Hours Bill, in the opinion of Howard P. Macfarlane, attorney, Tampa, Fla., because of the purely intrastate nature of their business, Mr. Macfarlane told members of the United States Independent Telephone Association at its forty-second annual convention here.

In most cases, he pointed out, interstate telephone toll calls furnished only 1 or 2 per cent of the revenues of the smaller telephone companies and he said that in his opinion these organizations were clearly exempt under the provisions of the act.

Steel Operations Are Unchanged At 51½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The national steel operating rate is unchanged at 51.5 per cent compared with the previous week, thus maintaining the best level to date, according to the magazine Steel.

Effect of automotive activity was reflected in a 2-point rise in Detroit operations to 79 per cent, as well as in gains of 8 points to 64 per cent at Cleveland and 6 points at Youngstown to 57 per cent. On the other hand, Pittsburgh slipped 1 point to 39 per cent, Chicago was off ½ point to 45 per cent and St. Louis dropped 3 points to 45.5 per cent.

Other districts were unchanged, including eastern Pennsylvania at 32 per cent, Wheeling at 54, Buffalo at 49, Birmingham at 57, New England at 70 and Cincinnati at 70.

Auto Outlook Good

"Brightest spot in the outlook for sustained or increased consumption of steel in coming weeks is the automotive industry," says the report. "Spurred by favorable reaction to new models, motorcar assemblies last week soared 35 per cent to 68,360 units, highest figure for the year to date.

"Although outdistanced by the automotive industry in steel consumption gains the past few weeks, requirements of other users are well sustained. Variations in demand since a month ago have been relatively small, although the trend still is upward, and steelmaking remains at the best level of the year to date.

"The national ingot rate last week was unchanged at 51.5 per cent as increased schedules in a few districts late in the week offset a let-down the preceding several days. Some producers have stepped up output to meet heavier requirements of sheet and strip mills.

"Prompt action in quelling what, for a time, threatened to develop into a more general price war leads to expectations that restoration of former prices on sheets and strip will hold. New busines in flat-rolled products has moderated since price cutting was eliminated, largely because consumers previously took advantage of temporary concessions to cover forward needs.

Public Works Lead

"Public works still predominate building and heavy engineering construction, although activity in residential building has been encouraging.

"Railroads continue to buy steel sparingly, and although orders for equipment repair material have increased slightly the past 30 days, business from the carriers makes a decidedly unfavorable comparison with the improved requirements of other leading steel users. Disposition of the railroad wage question is felt necessary before any marked change occurs in equipment buying and repair programs," concludes the survey.

Advances in sheet and strip prices raise the finished steel composite 60 cents to $57.20, and the iron and steel composite is up 41 cents to $36.54 for the same reason.

November Crude Oil Demand Expected To Be Under Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated a daily average supply of 3,391,300 barrels of domestic crude oil would be required to meet the market demand in November.

This is 24,500 barrels, or 1 per cent, more than the estimate for October, but 5 per cent lower than the demand for domestic crude in November last year.

Officials said the decline from 1937 was due chiefly to the fact that no provision was made for an increase in gasoline stocks during November, 1938, whereas three was an increase of 2,587,000 barrels in November, 1937.

Fuel oil stocks will be sufficient, they said, to supply early winter needs without requiring heavy runs of crude oil and consequent excessive production of gasoline.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the period Sept. 3 to Oct. 1 were 3,248,000 barrels each. During this time crude oil stocks declined 4,196,000 barrels.

The Bureau estimated the November demand for motor fuel at 42,700,000 barrels. This was almost the same as the November, 1937, demand.

Exports of motor fuel, officials said, probably would be about 3,800,000 barrels compared with 4,400,000 in October.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on Aug. 31 totaled 70,962,000 barrels.

Reports to the Bureau from the oil industry indicated that gasoline stocks of all description declined about 2,300,000 barrels during September, bringing them to approximately 68,700,000 barrels at the end of that month.

U. S. Gypsum Increases Net for Third Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Gypsum Co. and subsidiaries reported third quarter consolidated net profit of $1,607,725, or $1.23 per common share, compared with $1,456,307, or $1.11 per share, the corresponding 1937 period.

For the nine months' period ended September 30 profits totaled $3,788,945, or $2.83 per share, compared with $4,857,560, or $3.73 for the corresponding 1937 period.

May Reopen Copper Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Reopening of the Rio Tinto mine of Mountain City Copper Co. at Mountain City, Nev., is indicated in the near future, J. O. Elton, president, said the mine would resume operation as soon as definite assurances are received from the governor that the road from Elko, Nev., to Mountain City will be kept free of snow this winter.

Replacement Tire Sales Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York

Replacement sales of automobile tires during September were the largest for that month since 1930, the Rubber Manufacturers Association stated.

Shipments of tires, however, declined 2.5 per cent from August to 3,943,486 units. The setback was less than seasonally expected, the report pointed out, and sales were 12.3 per cent larger than September last year.

Larger shipments to automobile manufacturers bolstered sales.

Stocks on hand were estimated at 8,406,261 tires, slightly above the previous months but sharply below the 11,615,262 casings inventoried in September, 1937.

Crop Insurance Is Planned For Cotton Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration intends to recommend that Congress broaden its farm program, officials disclosed, by making crop insurance available to the Nation's 2,500,000 cotton growers.

Wheat growers, under a law passed last winter, are protected against losses from drought, flood, storms, hail, insects and other natural hazards.

Agriculture Department experts are working at top speed to prepare premium rates and other data on cotton. They said it would be possible to offer growers insurance on the 1940 crop if Congress agrees.

Officials said there was a possibility the Administration also might recommend insurance for corn growers. Whether it does, they said, will depend on the progress the experts make in preparation of premium rates.

The cotton-insurance program would provide a means, officials estimated, for removal of probably 1,000,000 bales of surplus, Government-owned cotton from market channels to be held by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as a reserve.

Meanwhile, with operation of the existing farm program upset by other crop surpluses and low prices, Administration leaders are launching an intensive campaign to line farmers up against Congressional proposals to substitute price-fixing and unrestricted production.

In working out their strategy, Secretary Henry Wallace and other supporters of the present program are asking more than 10,000 local AAA committeemen and county farm agents to conduct community meetings and rally support behind existing crop-control laws.

Mr. Wallace and several of his assistants plan to make speeches in the farm belt during the next two months.

The Secretary has written letters saying it would be helpful for county and community committeemen to meet in a group and review the present situation, study the substitute proposals, and determine a desirable policy for the future. Later, farmers in each community could do the same, the letter added.

Asserting the present legislation "is the best we have ever had," Secretary Wallace contended the law should not be blamed for price-depressing surpluses accumulated before its enactment early this year.

Agriculture Department officials said they were counting heavily on the Secretary's advocacy of processing taxes for raising greater funds for farm subsidies to unite farmers behind the New Deal program.

The Department is sending a large volume of printed material into farming regions telling farmers how such taxes would help them.

13,000 Find Jobs In New York Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nearly 13,000 job placements were made in private industry by the New York Employment Service during September. Placements in public jobs numbered 3,550, marking a decline of nearly 43 per cent below August figures and a drop of 44 per cent under September, 1937. The grand total of all types of placements, public and private, was 16,385.

The New York City office of the service accounted for 48 per cent of the job openings and 40 per cent of the placements in private employment during the month under review.

Cates Awarded Gold Medal For Mining Achievement

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers has awarded to Louis Shattuck Cates, President of Phelps Dodge Corp., the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal for his achievement as an engineer in the development of large scale methods of mining copper ore, it was disclosed.

Others named for the honor in the past have included the late John Hays Hammond and Herbert Hoover.

A native of Boston and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1902, Mr. Cates early went into copper mining with the Boston Consolidated Co., at Bingham, Utah. Later he was general manager of the Ray Consolidated Mine and for the Utah Copper Co. He became president of Phelps Dodge Corp. in 1930.

Mr. Cates was credited with being the first engineer to develop on a large scale the undercut block method for underground mining of copper ore.

The William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal is awarded for achievement in mining engineering and administration.

Over-Counter Dealers Show No Haste to Embrace Maloney Act

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Everything is slow and deliberate about the preliminaries to putting the Maloney Act of last June into effect for the organization of the over-the-counter business. But this sedate pace is no surprise to anybody. There are probably 7,000 dealers, of whom 5,000 are looking sidewise at the Act, and a host of administrative and technical details and rule-making to be done, and, last of all, the SEC is in the picture, so the work will be done thoroughly but not too fast.

Following is a rough synopsis of what has happened since the Act was passed in June.

Everybody expected that the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., with approximately 1,700 members in the over-the-counter trade, would be revamped to constitute the national association the Act looks for. But everything depends on the SEC, and the Commission wanted to look over the ground first. So it sent representatives all over the country, and they held meetings, and proselyted the dealers to cooperate, and listened to what the dealers had to say, and the SEC's colporteurs didn't get back until around the end of September.

I. B. A. Stands Off

Meantime the high-toned Investment Bankers' Association held a governors' meeting in June and decided not to apply for registration as a national association, but to stand aside presumably for the I. B. C. and to encourage its own members to join up with whatever national association was finally formed. The I. B. A. couldn't be the national association for two very cogent reasons; first, the national association must be ready to take in practically any registered dealer who isn't actually in jail; and second, the I. B. A. has very heavy dues.

So the I. B. C. set up a committee under Nevil Ford, of First Boston Corporation, and the Investment Bankers' Association set up a committee under John Starkweather, of Starkweather & Company, and these same committees picked out Mr. Joseph Hostetler, a Cleveland lawyer, to pore through the Act and see what had to be done and ought to be done and what could be done. Mr. Hostetler had worked in the same capacity for the I. B. C. and followed the over-the-counter regulations of recent years and seemed a "natural" for the job.

Early in October these two committees had a long and solemn session in the offices of First Boston in New York and listened to Mr. Hostetler outline his findings. Then the joint committee decided that the I. B. C. should be the burnt offering on the altar of the Maloney Act, and the I. B. A. committee will report this to the Investment Bankers' Association at its annual convention at White Sulphur Springs next week, when a whole day's session will go to the subject, and the I. B. C. committee will report it to the I. B. C. at Washington next Tuesday.

Meantime the SEC has hired Mr. Francis A. Bonner, of Blair, Bonner & Company of Chicago, to come down to Washington for three months and help the Commission think up the rules it wants to lay down. The Maloney Act has two titles. The first applies to the setting up of the new national security dealers' association (for which a satisfactory name is yet to be found) and the other permits the Commission to set up rules for the whole trade, including those who join up and those who don't.

Big Problem Is Costs

Mr. Bonner has done a good deal of work on the subject and is rather friendly to Washington, and the trade seems to think he may be down in Washington a good deal more than three months. And in October the Commission hired Mr. Henry H. Egly, of Dillon, Read & Company, to come down for a year and head the department or division or office of the SEC, which will regulate the over-the-counter crowd. Mr. Egly has had 25 years experience in the field, and he, too, it is said, may have to stay longer than his appointed term.

One of the principal problems in the new set-up is costs. Nobody has any idea how much the new organization will need, whether it will be something round the $75,000 to $100,000 per annum required by the present I. B. C., or considerably more. Nor will anybody guess. The idea is apparently to try it and see.

A further essential difficulty is that of policing. It is hard to say how far brokers and dealers will go in telling on each other for infractions of the rules, a practice which Washington is now fostering in its questionnaires to trade associations for the anti-monopoly committee and from which it greatly benefited when Wall Street groups were subpoenaed down to Washington in 1932 and told on each other.

Furthermore the whole problem of drawing up rules involves almost infinite problems. The SEC has to draw up rules first for the proposed new association to subscribe to before it registers. Then the Commission has to draw rules to be imposed on the whole trade.

Need Simple Registration Rules

Just how involved will be the first of the above-mentioned rules remains to be seen. If the Commission makes registration simple, the new organization will come into being so much the sooner, and then the Commission will have somebody to do business with. If the Commission makes registration involved, then it will have to go on for so many months longer dealing only with the officers of an organization, the I. B. C. Inc., which is not official under the Act.

As for the rules applying to the trade, these will presumably have to be almost the same as those adopted by the new and as yet un-nameable national association of investment bankers. (Dealers in the "stix" are chary of the name "investment bankers" for political reasons, although some of them say, "let's jump in the whitewash barrel right away with the rest, and come out officially approved and get it over with.")

For various reasons it is possible that the portion of the new law relating to "affiliate organizations" may become a dead letter like the third title of the Securities Act of 1933 and the third title of the Housing Act of 1934 calling for the establishment of mutual mortgage associations. The Act seems to contemplate one national association and a number of "affiliates" but in off-the-record discussion last spring the SEC opined that no "affiliate" would be acceptable which didn't cover at least one Federal Reserve District, and there isn't yet a security dealers' association in the country as big as that, and it doesn't appear likely to be one.

Objection to Local Affiliates

The objection to local "affiliates" is chiefly that the security business is very largely national. Even the little cross-roads one-to-three-man shop deals largely with out-of-town securities. Southern municipals, for instance, turned soft a few years ago and a slew of them were shipped South where people still liked them; recently the "Thirty on Thursday" plan in California has caused heavy intercoastal trade in California municipals. Doing business under the rules of two separate local "affiliates" might be difficult.

Another difficulty cited is that if the dues of an affiliate were substantially below those of the national association local dealers might thereby be led to stay out of the national.

The hope is that the ultimately revamped I. B. C. Inc., can carry over into the new organization roughly all its 1700 members. Some few purely municipal dealers might stay out. Some houses which never participate in any underwritings or primary distribution might just stay out on general principles, not being subject to the pressure which the new law applies in permitting members of the hypothetical new association to refuse to deal with outsiders except at the same prices made to the public.

RFC 7/8 P. C. Note Issue Is Offered Through Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Acting in its new role of fiscal agent for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the U. S. Treasury is offering for subscription new ⅞ per cent notes of that agency in exchange for $298,972,000 of 1½ per cent RFC notes maturing on Dec. 15. The new notes are dated Nov. 1 and will mature on Nov. 1, 1941. They will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau explained, when the Treasury acted in the role of fiscal agent for the RFC for the first time in July, at which time a $200,000,000 RFC note issue was sold, that the Treasury would market RFC issues in the future to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

On October 10, Mr. Morgenthau said that the present refinancing transaction did not mean discontinuance of the policy of issuing securities to enable the RFC to repay its debt to the Treasury. About $520,000,000 of that debt still is outstanding. The RFC note issue of last July bore ⅞ per cent and was dated to mature in July, 1941. That issue was subscribed thirteen times.

The notes now to be refinanced are known as the RFC's Series K, maturing on Dec. 15, 1938. The Treasury offers for subscription, at par, through the Federal Reserve Banks, new Series P of the corporation, while at the same time offering to purchase on Nov. 1 at par and accrued interest the outstanding Series K notes to the extent that holders of the maturing notes subscribe to the new ones.

The amount of the new note offering will be limited to the amount of Series K notes tendered for purchase. The new notes will be issued only in bearer form with coupons attached, in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

The notes will be guaranteed fully and unconditionally both as to interest and principal by the United States. They will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxes (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the Federal or local governments.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, October 24, 1938.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $5,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on November 3, 1938, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926
$5,000,000
Payable $200,000 each year, July 1, 1944-July 1, 1968, both inclusive

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from October 1, 1938, less the amount of the premium bid).

The bonds will be dated October 1, 1938.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

WATCH THE DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

For Opportunities

WHEN important news breaks—anywhere in the world*—it is not publicly known before you see it on the Dow-Jones News Ticker.

Dow-Jones flashes it to you instantaneously, accurately.

Such reliability and speed enable you to be first in taking advantage of developments in business and finance.

Avail yourself of this amazingly quick and accurate news service.

Watch the Dow-Jones News Ticker at your club or brokerage office.

Watch it for opportunities.

*Dow-Jones offices or correspondents in 123 of the world's cities make up the largest, most efficient financial-news-gathering organization in the world.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER • DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER • DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER • DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Japanese Money Experiment Bogs In North China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Whatever else may happen to Shanghai, it looks as through this metropolis might for a considerable time be spared the pains of participation in Japan's North China currency experiment. This excursion into the realm of high finance, engineered by military men with no knowledge of money and banking, seems to have bogged down in several particulars which are educational in the extreme but in no way out of line with forecasts of the financially sophisticated.

An expert consulted by Finance and Commerce magazine says that the problem of specie or foreign exchange reserves for the new notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Peiping was met by printing an extra issue of notes of the Bank of Chosen, this extra issue entirely lacking specie reserve and not entitled to exchange with Bank of Japan issues as has been the case with other Bank of Chosen notes.

Bankers Are Canny

Foreign and Chinese bankers of China experience are canny folk and when the foreign bankers were asked to accept the Federal Reserve Board notes for foreign exchange, they refrained from refusal but said they would be charmed to take them just as soon as the Yokohama Specie Bank led the way. This was most embarrassing, for the great Japanese institution had no intention of being put in the position of throwing its resources behind the product of the Peiping printing presses—and certainly it would have been the target had it consented. So there was no foreign exchange, a situation unexpected to the promoters of the scheme.

There has been criticism of North China guerrilla warfare on the ground of relative ineffectiveness against the Japanese, but it has been very effective in one respect for it has caused the villagers and farmers to shun Federal Reserve Bank notes as they would death warrants, which in fact possession of these notes means most explicitly if the guerrillas find any. Therefore the people will not bring their produce to sale unless they can be assured that they will get National Government money and this means that the only goods purchasable by FRB paper are Japanese products.

Now this meant a roaring trade for the Japanese, who sold great quantities of all sorts of things including machinery, electrical goods, cloth, skins and hides from Manchukuo and cotton yarn. But the money they took in couldn't be used even to settle their bills at home!

The result was July's restrictions on hides and skins purchase, later addition of Japanese machinery and related goods, and August's addition of cotton yarn and some varieties of cloth. The Japanese traders had sold but received only paper. Some things in which production costs are low can be had for FRB notes but National currency is needed to get anything sizable.

Smugglers at Work

Meanwhile smugglers have been given an opportunity by the differing quotations on money inside and outside the Tientsin Concessions or in the Japanese Concession. The Japanese enforce a 10 per cent discount of National currency against Reserve Board money, but in the Concessions one can take $100 in National notes and get $102 to $106 in Reserve notes; it pays to buy in one place and sell in the other and keep the cycle going, obviously.

The Japanese view this with the same painful surprise that has been occasioned by discovery that in Shanghai the yen is about 5½ to the American dollar as compared with an official price in Japan of a bit under 3 to 1—a state of affairs beneficial to Shanghailanders taking holiday in Japan, and causing South Sea importers of Japan goods to land and pay for their purchases in Shanghai where such extraordinary yen bargains prevail.

Just to complete the round of discoveries unpleasant to the amateur bankers, there is the fact that the inflation of the Bank of Chosen issue has put all Chosen notes at a discount so that they sell at 105 to 100 Bank of Japan yen although they are declared on their face to be exchangeable at par. Money experiments are increasingly unpopular.

Financial Briefs

A new oil burner designed and engineered especially for the small-home market is now being sold by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Although the company has been in the oil burner business since 1932 this marks its first attempt to sell an oil burner especially designed to meet the demands of the small-house field, which today represents such an important segment of the oil burner market.

In 1930, the total daily mileage run by American passenger trains at a mile a minute or more was 1,100, while today it exceeds 40,000, the Association of American Railroads reports.

The American public spent $3,602,555,706 for all types of alcoholic beverages during 1937, with the per capita expenditure of the average citizen put at $29.35 for the year, Poor's Industry Guide and News reported. Total consumption amounted to 1,939,869,030 gallons, with the per capita consumption put at 15.8 gallons.

Cuddahy Omits Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Cuddahy Packing Company decided not to pay dividends normally due November 1 on the company's 6 per cent cumulative and 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The action was taken, a resolution adopted by the board said, "in view of the unsatisfactory business conditions with which the packing industry has been confronted."

Dillon, Read & Co.

NEW YORK—Dillon, Read & Co., on behalf of the group of underwriters which just offered $55,000,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds of the Ohio Power Company, announce that the issue has been sold and the books closed.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '47-43	110.6	110.6	110.6
1 3½s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
101 3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.28	109.28
102 4s '54-44	114.18	114.15	114.16
1 2¾s '47-56	106.27	106.27	206.27
1 3s '48-46	108.9	108.9	108.9
3 3½s '49-46	109.2	109.1	109.2
15 4¼s '52-47	118.31	118.27	118.31
2 2½s '53-49	102.12	102.11	102.11
9 2¾s '54-51	104.1	104	104.1
7 3s '55-51	107.2	107	107
32 2½s '60-55	104.16	104.13	104.13
5 2¼s 63-58	102.23	102.23	102.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 3s '49-44	106.20	106.15	106.20

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	102.21	102.20	102.21
10 2¼s '44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3s '52-44	106.18	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Adms Exp 4½s'46 st	105½	105⅜	105⅜
10 Alleghany 5s '44	80	79½	79½
3 Alleghany 5s '49	69½	69	69
28 Alleghany 5s'50 st	38¾	38	38¾
3 Allegh Val 4s'42	104	104	104
3 Allied Stres 4½s'50	96	96	96
10 Allied Stres 4½s'51	95	95	95
6 Allis Chalm 4s'52	111¾	111½	111¾
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	57¾	57½	57¾
2 AmICChem 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Am Int 5½s'49	101	101	101
18 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112⅞	113
18 Am T&T 3½s'66	104½	104¼	104⅜
22 Am T&T 3¼s'61	105	104⅞	104¾
3 Anac Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	105¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35¾	35¾	35¾
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	32	32	32
3 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	98	98
23 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
10 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	105¾	106
2 AT&SF 4s '95 st	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100⅝	100	100⅝
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	22	22	22
6 ACL clt 4s '52	66½	66½	66½
2 AC Line 4½s'64	69¼	68½	69¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	3	33	33
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54	54	54
1 Auburn Aut 4¾s '39	24	24	24
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98½	98½	98½
30 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	20⅝	20⅝
31 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	49⅝	50
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20⅞	20¼	20¼
13 B&O 5s '96 F	20⅜	20⅜	20½
13 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅝	20	20⅝
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	16	16¼
4 B&O 4s '48	50	49½	49½
2 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	44¼	44¼	44¼
13 B&O 5s SW '50	33	32¾	32¾
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '42	106¼	106	106
17 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100¼
42 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
40 Boston&Me 5s '67	29	27	29
16 Bost&Me 4¾s 'ET JJ	25	24½	25
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	8	8	8
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	65½	65½	65½
17 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79½	79½	79½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Buf Gen El 4⅛s'81	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27¼	26¾	26¾
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	88	88	88
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114	114	114
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92½	93
5 Can Pac 4s perp	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	103½	103⅛	103½
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
23 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	59⅜	59	59¼
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	72½	72½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	27	26⅞	27
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
33 Certain-td 5½s'42	85	85	85
8 ChampP&F '38 4¾s '50	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
5 C&O 4½s '93	118¼	118⅛	118⅛
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	96	95½	95¾
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	95½	96
27 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13½	13	13½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97¼	97½
8 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103	103½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
32 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	21	21⅜
64 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	10	10¾
25 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3¼
5 CMSP&P 4¾s 89	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
59 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26¼	25½	26¼
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25¾	25½	25¾
5 CM&SP 3½s 'B9B	23¾	23	23½
3 Chi&NW 6½s'36	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅞	5¾	5¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
6 CRI&P 4s '88	18¾	18⅞	18¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CT Hts&SE rfg 5s '60	70	70	70
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	50¾	50	50¾
26 Ch Un St 3¾s '63	106	105⅞	106
17 Ch Un Sta 2½s '51	107	100⅞	100⅞
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	89½	89½	89½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	75½	75	75½
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107	107	107
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72½	72½	72½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78⅛	78½
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
2 Col & So 4½s '80	45	45	45
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ao	97	97	97
62 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	97	96¼	96½
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
9 Col Ry Pr & L 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	103	103
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106	106	106
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅝	108½	108½
12 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109¼	109¼	109¼
21 Comwlth Ed 3½s '65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
35 Comwlth Ed Cv3½s58	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'48	106½	106	106½
27 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
2 Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	103	103¾
5 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	11	11	11
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	107	107
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	107	107	107
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Cuba No Rv 5½s'42	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Cuba RR 7½s'46	45½	45¾	45½
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56⅝	56¾
2 D C & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4½s'36	14	14	14
13 D & R G 4s'36	14	13½	13½
3 D & R GWest5s'55	5½	5½	5½
10 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	5½	5¼	5½
1 D & R G West 5s'78	10	10	10
5 Dow Chem 3s'51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Dul Missbe & I 3½'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
37 Erie rfg 5s'67	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Erie rfg 5s'75	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
33 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	20¾	20¾
5 Fed L&T 5½s'42	101¼	101¼	101½
2 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Gen Cable 5½s'47	103	102½	103
2 Gen M Accpt 3s'46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9 Gen M Accpt 3¼s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61½	61¼	61¼
7 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
10 Goodrich 6s'45	100	99¾	100
9 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	103⅝	103	103⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	93½	93½	93½
6 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	80½	80¼	80½
4 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	95½	95½	95½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	92	92	92
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	66	65¼	65¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33	33	33
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50	49⅝	49⅝
3 Hud & Man Inc 5s '57	15	14½	14½
20 Ill Cen 4s '52	50	50	50
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	56	56	56
97 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	47¾	45¾	47½
24 IC & G&L & NO 5s '63 A	54⅞	54	54⅞
15 IC & GSL & NO4½s'63	50	49¾	50
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107½	107½	107½
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	33	33
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	57	57	57
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	92	92	92
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Int Hydro El 6s'44	78	78	78
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	50	50
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '52	80	80	80
15 Int T & T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100¼	100¼
19 Int T & T 4½s'52	70	69⅞	69⅞
31 Int T & T 5s '55	73⅝	73	73⅜
10 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	31¾	31½	31¾
21 KC Ft S & M 4 '36 ct	28¼	27¾	28¼
3 K C South 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
8 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Coppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 KregeFound 4s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Kresge Found 3½s'47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56	55½	56
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	32⅜	32⅝
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	68	68	68
6 Leh Val Coal 5s'54	39½	39	39½
10 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	44⅞	44½	44⅞
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20½	20½	20½
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19½	19	19
26 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¾	18	18⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
18 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¼	128¾	129
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	124½	124½	124½
11 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	81½	81⅜	81½
9 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Lou&N A K&Cin4s'55	103½	103½	103½
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	71	71	71
2 Maine Cen 4½s'60	45	45	45
35 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	34¾	34¾
7 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104½	103⅝	103⅝
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Mich Cen 3½s'52	94	94	94
2 Mid Ry&L 5s '61B	103½	103½	103½
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104¼	104¼	104½
5 MilSpar&NW 4s '47	16½	16½	16½
1 M & St L 4s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 MSP&SSM Mar5½s'78	64	64	64
37 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10	8½	10
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s '34	10	9½	10
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	39	30	39

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	41½	41½	41½
98 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18¼	17⅝	18
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	36½	35⅞	25⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19¼	19½
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¼	19¼	19¼
43 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¼	19	19¼
18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	6	6
12 Mob & Oh 5s '38	36¾	36	36½
58 Mob & O 4½s '77	31	29⅞	30½
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
2 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	99½	99⅛	99½
36 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98	97⅝	98
42 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	115	115	115
3 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	100	100	100
2 Nassau El 4s '51	34¾	34⅝	34¾
27 NatDairy3¾s'51ww	104⅜	104	104
9 NatRyMex 4s '77 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	101¼	101	101
11 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101	101	101
3 N Ori Term 4s '53	70	69	70
6 No Tex&M 5s '54B	30¼	30¼	30¼
27 NOTex&M 4½s'56	30	28	30
6 NYC rfg 2013	64½	64	64
55 NYC 4½s 2013	64½	64	64
55 NYC 4½s 2013A	59	58½	58¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	66	66	66
2 NYC 3¾s '46	77½	77½	77½
8 NYC 3¼s '52	68¾	68½	68½
25 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¾	58⅛	58½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
96 NY Chi &StL 6s '38	91	87⅞	90
19 NYCh&StL 4½s '74A	51	50½	51
38 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	46	45¼	46
1 NYCh&StL 4s '46	68	68	68
5 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	101⅞	102
2 NY Eds 3¼s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16	16
9 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15½	15¼	15¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	14⅞	14¾	14&
7 NYNH&H 3½s '47	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13¾	13¼	13¼
7 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8&	8¾	8&
3 nY&W Gas 6s '51A	98	98	98
4 NY S&W gen 5s '40	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 NY Tel 4½s'39	103⅞	103⅞	103¾
9 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Norfolk Sou 5s '41	54	54	54
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15	14¼	14¼
21 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17⅛	16¾	17
12 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 NorAm Ed 5½s'63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 NorAm Ed 5s '69C	103⅜	103¼	103¼
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	71⅜	70½	71⅜
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	61⅜	61	61
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	59½	59½	59½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	105	105
18 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Okla GE 4s '46	103	103	103
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	106½	106½	106½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Or Wash RR&N 4s '61	102½	102½	102½
16 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac G&El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
163 Para Pict 6s '55	100	99⅞	100
29 Para Pict 3s '47	86¾	86⅝	86¾
15 Pen P&Li 4½s '81	75	75	75
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103	102¾	102¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅝	95½	95½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	84	84
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93¾	92⅝	93¼
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	94	93¾	93¾
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81½	81¼	81¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	105	105	105
6 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	109¾	110
5 Phil Read C&T 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 Philippine Ry 4s '37 B	18	17¼	17¼
36 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110¼	109¾	110¼
3 PCC St L 4½s'77	93½	93½	93½
4 Pitt & W Vt 4½s '58	46	46	46
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	62	61¾	62
111 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17⅛	16½	17
3 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84	84	84
10 Radio Keith 6s '41	78	77½	78
8 Readg 4½s '97A	78½	77½	77½
2 Rdg Jer-Cen 4s '51	57	57	57
6 Rem Rand 4¾s '56	103	102½	103
6 Republic Steel 5½s'54	109	109	109
4 Republic Steel 4½s 50	117	117	117
4 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	101½	101½	101½
3 Rio Gr WestIst4s'39	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 RI Ark&La4½s'34	3	3	3
18 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 StLSF 5s '50 ct	11¾	10¾	11¼
12 StLSF½s'78clf st	10	10	10
28 St L S F 4s '50 A	13¼	12	13¼
10 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10	10¾	10¾
1 StL SW 1st 4s '89	58	57	57
2 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	35	35	35
4 StP&KC Sh L4½s41	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 San Diego G&E 4s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
16 Senb A L cn 6s '45	9⅜	9½	9½
8 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9½	8¾	9½
7 Sea AL rfg 4s59	7	7	7
7 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	5¾	5½	5½
23 Shell Un 2½s'51	105	104⅜	104⅞
2 Simmons 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
8 Sovony Vac All 3½s50	105½	105½	105½
5 Sou Ry Kraft 4½s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	54	54	54
49 Sou Pac 4½s'81	54	53½	54
26 So Pac 4½s'69	54¼	53½	54
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
7 So Pac cit 4s '49	54½	54½	54½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	70½	70½	70½
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	67⅛	67¼	67⅛
28 Sth Ry cn 5s '94	78¾	78½	78½
45 South Ry gen 4s '56	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
11 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	104	103¾	103⅞
19 Stand Oil NJ2¾s'53	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5 Studebaker 6s cv '45	87¾	87⅜	87½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107	107	107
2 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	103	103	103
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 T RR A St L 4s '53	102¾	102¾	102¾
72 TexCorp 3½s'51	106	105⅞	106
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	114	113¾	114
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	85	85	85
2 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	85	85	85
12 Third Ave cv 5s '60	7½	7¼	7½
5 Third Ave 4s '60	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108½	108½	108½
20 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111⅛	111½
14 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	80	79½	80
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	75	75	75
16 US Steel 4s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 UnitedStockyds 4¾s'51	92	92	92
17 Utah P&L 5s '44	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
14 Util P&L 5s '59	57½	57	57½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	97	97	97
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
6 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13¾

Dr. Jewett of Bell Telephone Gets the John Fitz Gold Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Dr. Frank B. Jewett, whose public lectures and kindly, helpful assistance to younger laboratory men have won him widespread fame, has gained one of the highest of American engineering honors, the 1939 John Fitz Gold Medal. It was awarded to him for "vision and leadership in science, and for notable achievement in the furtherance of industrial research and development in communication."

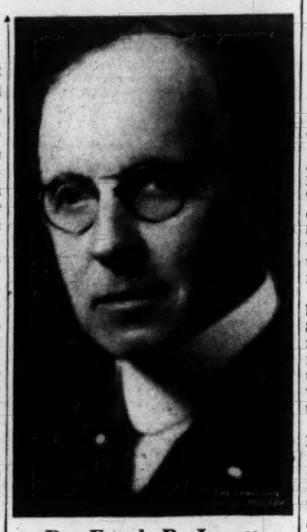
Two years ago when Harvard College made its bow before distinguished Tercentenary guests, Dr. Jewett was one of the few representatives of modern business selected for scholastic honors. President James Conant conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science, recognizing in his activities as Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories "an engineer who points the way for industry to follow, . . . the creator of a famous laboratory."

In receiving the John Fitz medal, he joins the company of Lord Kelvin, Thomas Edison, Marconi, Thomson, Stevens, Sperry, and William Durand, to mention a few of 34 previous winners of the medal.

In his frequent public lectures Dr. Jewett has gained a reputation for giving eye-opening glimpses of the whole range of exploration among the physical sciences. He shows how widely divergent fields with apparently little connection to the telephone business can suddenly become of first importance, hence the necessity for much really fundamental research for the efficient functioning of a single industry.

Since the Bell Laboratories came into existence, distance has been almost eliminated as a limiting factor to telephone conversations, wires have been reduced from the size of lead pencils to the size of the leads in the pencils, and lately methods for transmitting of non-interfering messages over a single pair of wires, was devised. Probably the most far-reaching development of recent years has been the dialing system which automatically insures the telephone customer correct numbers—unless he himself dials wrong ones. Of this Jewett recently remarked "probably no other structure thus far invented by man comes so near to simulating the operation of an intelligent human being as does the modern machine-switching telephone apparatus."

Dr. Jewett is a Californian, educated at what has since become the California Institute of Technology. At the University of Chicago he gained his Ph.D. and served as research assistant to the renown Prof A. A. Michelson before joining the telephone company as a transmission engineer.



Dr. Frank B. Jewett
Vice-President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Senate Fight in Pivotal Ohio Holds National Significance

(Continued from Page 1)

derlying factors. First, it was to be recalled that President Roosevelt is not himself running, and that many voters will cast their ballots on the specific merits of the individual candidates rather than on national issues. On this basis, Mr. Taft is a potent Republican antagonist, while Senator Bulkley is by no means a flashing New Deal crusader.

Second, the basic factors of the last three elections are likely to be dominant again—the New Deal's record of legislative and administrative action "for the common man"; President Roosevelt's position as "the people's friend" and as a potent undercurrent, heavy New Deal spending in critical electoral areas.

On the economic front, two things have been happening in Ohio, as in other sections. First, industrial production has been picking up, nowhere more tellingly than around Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo, Akron, Canton and the other industrial centers of the State. These areas were as flat as any spots in the country during the 1937-38 recession. Now they are tasting the first heady encouragement of better times. The automobile parts factories are taking on new workers by the thousands every week. The tire factories are opening up again. Even the New England hurricane is causing sharp demand for many of Ohio's products.

Claimed by Both Aides

This upturn is taken to be favorable by the Democrats, just as it was in 1936. And even Republicans admit that the votes they hope to receive around Cleveland and in similar industrial areas seem to be getting fewer as the weeks go on. However GOP spokesmen are trying to convince people that the upturn is due to the hopeful prospect of Republican victories in November—a thesis perhaps only a shade less tenuous than the Democratic claim that returning activity is a result of new deal planning.

Next to the upturn, there is the question of federal expenditure as a factor affecting New Deal votes in Ohio. Here charges run thick and fast. Republicans point out mounting relief spending, even as the business indices go upward. For the sixth consecutive week, relief rolls have gone to new all-time highs. During the first full week in October, the national total was 3,136,116. Moreover, it is always possible to trot out the promise of new projects to come, mostly PWA operations. Such alluring promises, like the two Maryland bridges, were used in the primaries, without producing the result of nominating New Deal candidates. So far, there has been little in the way of proposing new projects in the Ohio campaign.

To the contrary, Senator Bulkley has repeatedly pointed out in his debates with Mr. Taft that he supported the Hatch Amendment to "take politics out of relief" as proposed in the last Congress, and also voted for the Austin Amendment, an even more drastic proposal.

Ohio Cities Hold Key

If the upturn on the one hand, and relief spending on the other, are having a material effect on the urban vote in Ohio, it is also true that dissatisfaction with the Administration's farm policy and general opposition to the New Deal appears to be strong in the country districts.

Senator Bulkley has a slight asset in that he voted against AAA and the most recent farm bills and amendments, but all the same the rural vote, as reflected in the Columbus Dispatch poll, shows a strong anti-Administration trend. Once more, therefore, the balance is between powerful Republican strength in the country and compact Democratic majorities in the cities.

Even an overwhelming Anti-New Deal tidal wave in the country would not be enough to overcome the city majority unless there were some defections there too. Hence the outcome in Ohio largely turns on whether there is a material break-away from previous Roosevelt strength in the industrial areas.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Brussels Conference—although it was not specifically invoked. That effort too came to naught. There is no evidence that further action under the Nine Power Pact is being seriously considered.

No one in Washington seems to have been able to devise any formula for further steps. Lacking anything better to do, naval expansion will apparently be speeded. In other words the physical strength to implement diplomatic action is being prepared. But as yet there appears to be no crystallized opinion as to the diplomatic course which would use as its sanction the physical force now being expanded.

There is a possibility of further restatements of Secretary Hull's principles carrying with them repeated moral condemnation of Japan's course and the repeated implication that the United States does not approve of what is being done in the Far East.

But that anything will be done beyond mere expressions of moral approval is not indicated by any information available now.

Interest is expressed in repeated reports that some form of mediation between Japan and China is under consideration in London. Secretary Hull stated this morning that the United States has not been informed of any such moves, but informed quarters take it for granted that it would be the logical next step for a Government which has gained at least a temporary respite in Europe by opportunistic bargaining for peace.

Cromarty Cottage Acquired by Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROMARTY, Scotland — Cromarty's notable contribution to literature was commemorated here recently when a series of ceremonies was carried out in this picturesque town.

Handed over to the National Trust for Scotland the cottage was the birthplace of Hugh Miller, geologist and man of letters. On the same day a memorial to Sir Thomas Urquhart, translator of Rabelais, was unveiled in the centuries-old parish church by Eric Linklater, Scottish writer.

Hugh Miller was born at Cromarty in 1802. Brought up by two of his mother's uncles, one of whom (Uncle Sandy) imbued him with a taste for natural history and the other (Uncle James) for traditional lore, he worked from his seventeenth to his thirty-fourth year as a stonemason—devoting the enforced leisure during winter months to his literary work.

Great as were his services to natural science, Miller was even more distinguished as a man—honest, high-minded, and industrious. Scotland has reason to be proud of the "stonemason of Cromarty."

General Relief Rolls Down During September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported Oct. 17 the number of persons receiving general relief from public funds in 115 cities declined 2 per cent during September. In addition, the Board said, obligations created by the 822,841 cases listed in September decreased 3 per cent to $23,054,316 compared with expenditures in August.

The greatest case decrease—47 per cent—was reported for Detroit, where the Board's list showed 22,880 cases on the September rolls. The number of cases increased in 45 cities, the largest reported from Memphis, where the September total reached 176, up 40 per cent.

WPA Indictments Accuse Relatives Of Senator Chavez

(Continued from Page 1)

Senator's sister, cousin, nephew, and other connections.

But Senator Chavez' speeches last June now take on topical interest. He was in the forefront of the attack on the Hatch amendment. He even went so far as to refer to his Senate colleagues as "you boys," which was a gross departure from the senatorial formality which calls for the use of the third person.

"Politics applies only so far as helping you boys to stay here," said Senator Chavez, later amending his remark to say: "To keep you boys from being here." His meaning was that debarring politics from relief would make it harder for Senators to obtain re-election.

"Which one of the Senators who is listening to me tonight would be here this evening if he had not been in politics, and if some of the boys whom it is now proposed to punish because they dare to express their opinions, had not gone about ringing doorbells and obtaining a few votes?"

"We often hear the statement: 'We do not want politics,'" continued Senator Chavez. "Well, I do want politics . . . if that be treason make the most of it. . . . I happen to be an old-fashioned Democrat.

Governor vs. Senator

"I wish to make an honest confession — possibly because I am young. I like both Cordell Hull and 'Jim' Farley. I like the Secretary of State and I like the Postmaster General. One is a politician and the other is an outstanding statesman. I think both have their functions. We must have politics.

"I know what is in the mind of my colleague (Mr. Hatch) in offering the amendment. . . . He is peaceful and inoffensive. He would not hurt a child. . . . However, this particular amendment will have only one effect; and I wish Senators would keep it in mind. It will hurt those who are trying to do what the average Democratic Senator in this body wants to do. It will not keep politics out of the individual States.

"It will help the organization of the average Governor, who perhaps wants to be a United States Senator, as against a United States Senator.

"Whether we like it or not, we must get back to politics. The average Governor of a State is looking to a seat in the United States Senate. That is the practical side of the matter.

"My colleague (Mr. Hatch) made an attempt at the last session of the New Mexico Legislature to obtain the passage of a resolution similar to the present amendment, applicable to State employees. There was not a chance for it. Call it politics if you like. As a practical proposition, shall we tie the hands of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Barkley) or any other Senator, just because he happened to have recommended to WPA some honest Democratic friend who could do the job? Shall we prevent that friend from giving the Senator a lift when he needs it? I want my friend from Nevada (Mr. McCarran) to receive the help of every person he recommended for office in Nevada. If such persons do not help him, they do not belong in office. . . ."

And now, as an epilogue to this frank explanation of Senator Chavez' viewpoint, comes the indictment of 73 persons, mostly appointed with his help.

The Hatch amendment, described with such alarm by Senator Chavez, provided that: "no person whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds appropriated by this act (the relief-recovery act) shall use his official influence or authority for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof. . . ."

Rumania

(Continued from Page 1)

pions of friendship with France, enthusiastically advocates close co-operation with Germany.

Authoritarian Rule "to Stay"

All this of course means the strengthening of the authoritarian regime here. Any return to party government seems excluded. Victor Iamandi, Minister of Justice and one of the strongest men in the Cabinet, at an impressive meeting yesterday, declared that the present regime is permanent. The whole life of the country is being adapted to authoritarianism.

A Government paper announces this morning that the process of unification, meaning the policy of centralization, will continue all along the line. This apparently means that Rumania categorically rejects any sort of boundary rectification. The head of the Propaganda Ministry yesterday said, "If there is any change Rumania won't give, but take." The State here is adapting its political, social, and economic life so as to win a maximum of good will.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

operation of Japanese military and naval authorities effected cancellation of the clearance papers.

The President Coolidge was the first American passenger liner to call at Shanghai since the President Hoover was bombed during the siege of Shanghai in August, 1937.

The bombing damage to the British gunboat today was the most serious to a foreign man-of-war since the United States gunboat Panay was sunk in the Yangtze River last Dec. 12, with four fatalities, and the British gunboat Ladybird was shelled with one seaman killed.

Protested by British

British naval officials said they "vigorously protested" the bombing of the Sandpiper.

The incident followed a Japanese warning to foreign vessels Saturday to withdraw from the Hankow area to avoid dangers of a massed aerial bombardment there.

Japanese planes bombed Hankow rail centers all day Sunday and today's 20-mile advance brought Japanese naval forces to within 20 air miles of the Chinese capital but the foreign warships remained at their Hankow anchorages.

They included two United States gunboats.

British naval officers here doubted that the bombing was accidental. (The Admiralty Office in London and the Naval Office in Tokyo early today had not received a formal report of the incident.)

UDC Elects N. C. Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Mrs. L. E Fisher of Asheville, Past First Vice-President, was elected as President of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, succeeding Mrs. John Huske Anderson of Raleigh, who will retire in December. Asheville was chosen for the next annual convention.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double U" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 270, Chicago

HELP WANTED—MEN

FARM SUPERVISOR—College trained plus seasoned experience; executive type; capable taking full charge farm management service covering fifty or more farms; state experience, age and salary expected. Address M-28, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED

ANYONE having information concerning Miss Ruth Carolyn Ellsworth, formerly of South St. Paul, Minnesota, please communicate with PAUL D. PRICE, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 East 41st Street—Comfortably furnished, entire third floor; unusually spacious studio living room; bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Maid service. Ideal for business couple who appreciate quiet and convenience. Monitor advertised restaurant in building. $150.00 per month. This apartment is unusually attractive.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet attractive one room, dressing room, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; $48.50. Tivoli Apartments, 3237 Hiatt Place.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near Memorial Hall; for permanent occupancy; 2 rooms, bath, etc., fireplace; first floor; private entrance. Tel. before noon daily, KIR. 5258. Refs. exchanged.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS invited from Christian Science nurses and orderlies, for service in a well established institution. Write Box X-88, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN with some nursing experience to give attention and companionship to young man; must be Christian Scientist with references. Write Box W-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse for twin girls, seven months, permanent position, happy environment, country. Write full particulars. Write Box C-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman under 30, take entire care, management of children; experienced, good disciplinarian, tactful. Phone CH. 4-4930, or write Room 1027, 33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRESSES

OPEN AIR LAUNDERING collected and delivered. Mending also. MRS. LOVE, Jamaica Plain 0589-W (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. — Practitioner's office, mornings; nicely furnished, private, quiet; French Bldg., 551 Fifth Ave. Write Box F-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., or tel. MU. 2-8389.

PIANOS FOR SALE

IVERS & POND Small grand; late model, mahogany case; left here to be sold. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston. $315

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per week and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BRONX, N. Y. C.—Large room, 3 windows; private house; gentleman preferred; convenient to subways and El. 15 West 192nd St. Phone Se. 3-6551.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

NOW AVAILABLE, delightful furnished room, kitchenette privileges; within walking distance of the Christian Science Church; switchboard and elevator service; $8 per week. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Com. 3000.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, student La Salle Extension University, desires general office work; 2 years experience; operates typewriter, adding machine; references. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires institutional work or as companion; experienced; excellent ref. Box A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED middle-aged widow as useful companion to lady; willing, useful. Write Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, Oct. 30th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED. CHORAL SOCIETY.

SONG AND SPEECH CLASS
Starting Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 7:30 P. M.
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
170 W. 73rd St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7910.
Invitations to opening lesson on request.

STENOGRAPHY private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

MUST SACRIFICE lady's expensive fur coats. Ring Aspinwall 7562, 1898 Beacon St., Brookline. MRS. HAROLD KING.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Helen Turley
Teacher of Voice
Soloist Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington, D. C.
employs a method where tone is considered as the expression of a thought.
Studio 1826 Massachusetts Ave. N. W.
Write or phone for an appointment
WALNUT 7700 BRANCH 109

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
9022 CONN. AVE. CLev. 9831

In addition to
The new 1938 Frigidaire
with the METER MISER we also have
Used Reconditioned Refrigerators
Prices $24.50, $34.50, $49.50, $69.50 and up
DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO.
DUpont 5000 #1 DUPONT CIRCLE
Open Evenings to 8 P. M.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Prompt Service on Business, Apartment and Residential Rentals
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Bldg. District 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 — Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
Auburn Motor Sales

BANGOR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving
Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE
Reminder
Don't miss the good news.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Randall-McAllister FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
589 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Good Taste Budgeted
Good taste is the basis of gracious living—and here, at last, is a room which proves that fine interiors can be created at moderate prices without sacrificing quality. We invite you to inspect this room on our fourth floor. The idea was created by a noted designer who has studied the needs and desires of the discriminating woman.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986
Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871

"The Best Since 1820"
PORTLAND LEHIGH FUEL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONCORD

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated
Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
The Home of
St. Mary's BLANKETS
which we offer with considerable pride.
HARRY G. EMMONS

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320
Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

We Solicit Your Patronage
Tel. 73
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St.
CHOICE GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES
WE DELIVER

Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
Vanity Fair Bal Pajamas
For Fall
422 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Let Us Check Your Car for fall and winter driving
Texaco Certified Service, Goodyear Tires and Tubes, Exide Battery Sales and Service
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

Luncheons Teas
DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG.
Breakfast Served—Fountain Service

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAE FOGG SHOPPE
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
1008 Elm Street Tel. 1140-W

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke — Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Drapery Service
O. J. Malmgren Co.
36 W. Central Tel. 7370

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a Marvelous Change a Little Painting Will Do
Call 4719-W for Information
KARL W. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC ST. 359 MYRTLE ST.

Quality Shoes
Lovely Fall and Winter Styles
Buy shoes for the whole family here, and have the best.
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanents $5 to $10
Machine and Machineless
MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Supplies
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

NASHUA

A New and Finer Avard's For Your Convenience
A presentation of assured interest to Men, Young Men and Boys aged from 10 to 20—who enjoy the niceties and many advantages of choice Exclusive Clothing and Haberdashery—at Popular Prices.
AVARD'S
161 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.
INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
1 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

PROVIDENCE

No Running Out to the Clothes Line When Using
DRUMMOND'S Thrifty Service
Flat work is ironed. Wearing apparel returned just damp enough to iron
DRUMMOND'S HAND LAUNDRY
Serving the public since 1901
121 Laura St., Providence, R. I.
Tel. Hopkins 0110

Pickford SALON
Hats
426 Lloyd Ave., East Side GAspee 8533

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Girls' Coats
Sizes 7 to 14
$10.95

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-5927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Princess SHOPS
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "Tis Owl"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3865
917 Market Street, Wheeling

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

LADY HUDSON HOSIERY

gives the utmost in quality, wear and value

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Pure foods—kept pure by modern science—that's what you find in the "Bay's" modern new food markets.

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C F L 4

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

CAPITAL COAL COMPANY
LIMITED
216 Somerset Building Phone 22311
Consider values carefully when you buy coal.
We handle only the best grades of Canadian and American coal. All is stored in weatherproof sheds, free from moisture and snow. We guarantee satisfaction or your money refunded.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
If You're Young and Gay—a
"DORIS DODSON"
Dress for You
10.98 and up
Vivacious . . . Simple . . . Charming
For sizes 11 to 17
Exclusive to the "Bay" in Canada
Dresses, Third Floor, The "Bay"

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

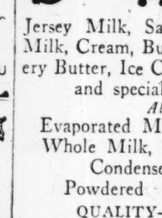
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

DON'T MISS Hamilton's Greatest Value-Giving Event of the Year
ROBINSON'S 39th Anniversary Sale
Oct. 22nd-Nov. 5th
For you and your home!



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE -ombination
Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 5568

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES
For Delicious Food in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited
PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
The Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
Our policy for over 50 years—
—Quality—
first, last and all the time

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6383

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
392 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A NEW TYPE OF *Smooth Creamy* BUTTERMILK
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

FURS
New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices
ALLAN FURS
510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4010

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

PLUMBING
Heating
City-Wide Service—All Work Guaranteed
J. H. BRADY & SONS
HO. 6841 85 QUEENSBURY AVE.

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1886
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

GENERAL INSURANCE
To Protect Anything
Auto—Home—Burglary, etc.
PHILIP ROWE
Insurance Counsellor
37 JACKMAN AVE. HA. 7821

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 8011

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use. Wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2486
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

H. Baron
Antiques
Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture
Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Interesting Styles in
CHAIRS

A chair for every need and decorative scheme. Moderately priced.
R. H. Williams & SONS LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posing to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are enured promps delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R.N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR good work at low prices, consult A. J. SELWAY, Decorator, General House Repairs, 49 Lansbury Drive, Hayes, Middx.

COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping; Ford 8; 3/6 hour, 3½d. mile. Probinher 469? 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in School Classes
Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

WHY NOT try a really good dressmaker? Your own materials designed to your complete satisfaction; model gowns and hats. Constance Ltd., 5 Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. Kens. 3097.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163. Brochure Free.

VERA GWATKIN L.G.S.M. (*Eloc.*)
Gives lessons in Elocution, Voice Production for Speakers or Readers, etc. Pianoforte. Very successful with children. 44 Grove End Gardens, St. Johns Wood, London, N. W. 8. MAIda Vale 6357.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers, H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2 Met 3180

FLATLETS

LONDON, Ealing—Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes, from 28/-; meals as desired. "Compton." 13 Cremfield Road, W. 8. Acorn 1889

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished second floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom (geyser); lovely outlook near Kensington Gardens; 2 gns. p. w. 3 months or longer. Box W-1194, BCM/CSM, London.

PEACEFUL MAISONETTE—Country outlook in London, wide verandah, 3 large rooms, 1 small, bathroom and kitchenette; £100 per annum; close to West Kensington Station; also flat same position £70. Box W-1126, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected Houses and flats for occupation or investment

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, St. John's Wood, N. W.—Small furnished house for 6 months from Dec. 1st; view by appointment. Box W-1171, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD., CIT. 1602/3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4
Four per cent. mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

MEN'S CLOTHING

OVERCOAT? Choose now from the fine selection at TACON'S MAN'S SHOP, 277 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Hol. 3522

POST VACANT

LONDON—Vacancies occur with well known firm for two good saleswomen for specialised selling of Cosmetics; this work necessitates applicants being free to travel when and where required; interesting and permanent work; salary and commission. Box W-1187, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—An established Cosmetic Firm have vacancy for well educated young man 28-30, with real selling ability as traveller. Reply with fullest particulars. Box W-1112, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Lady 25-30 with initiative required for office work and typing and knowledge of office routine essential. Write qualifications to Box K-1297, BCM/CSM, London.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE required for creative and general art service of a modern advertising agency. Reply to Box M-2811, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Few comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms, conveniently situated for all parts; moderate terms. Miss Franklin, 21 Craven Road, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Paddington 3763.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms, near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

SHOE REPAIRING

HIGH-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS —C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction. Ladies' and Gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor) London, W. 1

TEACHERS

CONSTANCE BAILEY, MUS. BAC. L.R.A.M. (Piano) Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe, Bucks. Preparations for MUS. BAC. L.R.A.M. A.R.C.M. F.R.C.O. A.R.C.O and matriculation paper work

MILLE LABAUGE, Diplome Superieur, formerly high schools, training college, preparatory school, coaches for public exams, practical French conversation; moderate. 101 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUITION

OXFORD graduate coaches boys or girls; entrance exams, school certificate. 289 Palladon Way, London, N. W. 11. SPE. 7975.

TYPEWRITING

WORK of all kinds, translations, etc. J. R. STIBBS Monument Chambers, 51 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3639.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs, engraving chromium and silver plating, gilding; 40 years experience. J. Matthews, 131 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

WINDOW CLEANING

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING, Est. 1902 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762 Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Reliable Furs, Expert Renovations or Remodellings, try
ARTHUR PERRY & Co.
FURRIERS

16 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1 Ph. Ger. 6200
Fur Coat Makers Since 1884

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

Thomas Cranaway
Exclusive Milliner
353 Kensington High Street, W. 8
Telephone Western 3345

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

If you're a man— TACON'S Man's Shop — meets your need
J. W. TACON Shirtmaker & Hosier
275-277 HIGH HOLBORN WC 1.
Tel: HOLBORN 3522

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8
WESTERN 0921

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
217-219 FULHAM RD., S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

Diana Shoes for Ladies
STYLE · COMFORT
A. STINSON LTD.
Expert Shoe Service
178 Earls Court Road, London, SW5

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

FLOWERS
Florence Bentley
1a Argyll Road
Kensington, W. 8
Tel. Western 5919
Flowers are acceptable at all times

Mlle. Bozec
for
Smart Town and Country Clothes at Reasonable Prices
2 New Burlington Street, W. 1
Telephone: Regent 2147

HINCHLIFFES
53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W.2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 2.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the **"Heel to Ball"**
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service
To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2016/9

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

The BOWMAL
Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood
Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft. 3 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance, from frame with spring mattress.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
24 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

Adlards Motors Ltd.
Buy Your Car Where You Can Obtain Service
Day and Night Repairs
RESTAURANT
3 Keswick Road, Putney
Phone PUTNEY 2333-4-5

PUTNEY and EAST SHEEN
AVIARIES (*A. S. Clarke*)
176 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Phone PUTNEY 1502
and at
282 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen
Ph. Prospect 3245
DOMESTIC PETS and ALL LIVE STOCK supplied and BOARDED.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club London Subscriptions from a guinea per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

For House Furnishing Removals and Cleaning
ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
5 Dawson St., Dublin Phones 44712-3

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
133 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

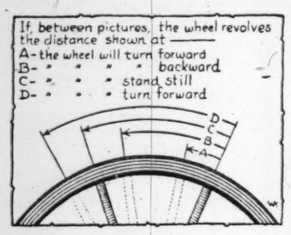
Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Wheels Sometimes Seem to Rotate Backward in the Movies?

Spoked wheels, such as wagon wheels, when shown in motion pictures frequently appear to turn in a direction opposite to the movement of the vehicle to which they are attached.

The reason for this phenomenon is that the motion picture film consists of a series of separate pictures, taken at the rate of about 16 per second. In the brief interval of time between the successive pictures, the position of moving objects changes


If, between pictures, the wheel revolves the distance shown at ——
A- the wheel will turn forward
B- " " " backward
C- " " " stand still
D- " " " turn forward
D
C
B
A

slightly, and as these changed positions are flashed in rapid succession on the screen, the objects seem to move.

In the case of wheels which have identical spokes, so long as the amount of rotation which takes place between successive pictures is less than one-half the distance between the spokes, the wheel seems to move forward in a normal manner when the film is projected on the screen.

However, still considering the position of the spokes last registered by the camera as a basis, if the amount of rotation between pictures is more than one-half the distance between the spokes, the wheel will appear to turn backward while the vehicle moves forward. This is because (all the spokes being alike in appearance) each spoke seems to have moved a little behind its former position in each succeeding picture.

Still another curious effect results when the amount of rotation between successive pictures exactly equals the distance between the spokes. In this case the spokes merely trade places with one another, and do not appear to move at all, even though the vehicle may be traveling briskly. Then, if the amount of rotation increases until it exceeds the distance between spokes, the wheel appears to rotate with a forward motion again.

This curious and slightly ludicrous result can partially be overcome by painting groups of spokes in brightly contrasting colors; but in general, producers of motion pictures try to avoid photographing scenes in which revolving spoked wheels play a prominent part.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

The Value of Rain

A single inch of rain in July on the United States corn belt is worth about $400,000,000 to the farmers.

Times Have Changed

The rudder of the great ship Queen Mary—largest ever constructed for any ship—weighs 160 tons, or equal to the tonnage of the Mayflower.

Fuel For a Toot

The Union Pacific railroad has figured out that it takes .2037 of a pound of coal to toot the steam whistle one second. Since six seconds is the average toot, 1.22 pounds of coal is required.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. "Better business, spend-lend programs, possibility of democracies being free from war, threats of inflation."
2. September showed 49,480,616 revenue passenger miles flown—an increase of 7.4 per cent over August, 1938, and 4.9 per cent over September, 1937.
3. Japan. This comes as a result of moral suasion by Secretary of State Hull, coupled with a rush of orders from other quarters.
4. The two Gallup polls indicated that Britain backed its Premier by a ratio of 57 to 43.
5. General Motors.
6. On December 10, 1938. The September consumption of cotton was well under that of September, 1937.
7. He has accepted an invitation to be a visiting professor at the University of Chicago. He is to lecture on "democratic institutions."
8. Czechoslovakia. Its independence was proclaimed in Washington 20 years ago.
9. A 13-member commission to mediate the dispute between the organizations headed by Green and Lewis.
10. No; a 3-member sub-committee of the Federal Communications Commission has voted in favor of ending super-power radiocasts by WLW.
11. Brazil. This is a sequel to Brazil's objection to the return of the German Ambassador, Karl Ritter.
12. No; in a message to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, he pledged himself unreservedly to seek adequate funds to carry through far-reaching Federal civil service reforms.
13. Canton.
14. No; according to a survey by the Department of Commerce, long-term overseas securities total $11,074,000,000, and short-term, $721,000,000.
15. The point after touchdown is to be abolished, and a touchdown will count 7. In case of a tie, the victor is to be the team which has made the larger number of yards from scrimmage.

Autumn—

Monitor Camera Club from Cloe Mitchell, Rogers, Ark.

Corn, Not Wheat, Is America's Most Important Crop

Vocations

Guide Services

A school teacher in our neighborhood has planned an interesting and profitable summer season by organizing a Travel Club.

She has submitted to parents a list of trips to places of interest, with a nominal charge for each trip. She has a car which accommodates four or five children comfortably, and takes only that number.

Already the parents are welcoming an opportunity to send their children to visit these places in such uncrowded comfort and with such a competent guide.—Leona A. P., Philadelphia.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The average adult beaver can cut down a tree a foot and a half in diameter. Beavers are especially adept at making trees fall in any direction they desire.

Word Square: Charts, honest, antler, relate, tsetse, street.

Letter Changing: Meal, peal, peak, peck, pack, sack.

What Are the Dimensions?: 20 feet x 40 feet.

Fun With Synonyms: Pictorial-graphic; obstinate-contrary; trivial-petty; benevolent-generous; reverent-devout; spicy-peppery; evident-manifest; abundant-plentiful; positive-certain; courteous-genteel.

Daily Anecdote

A Generous Choice

In the days of Joseph Haydn, men ordered new musical compositions from well-known composers with the same casualness as they would purchase a load of wood or a peck of potatoes. And composers filled their orders in the same spirit.

One morning a naval officer called on Haydn and said, "Can you make me a march to enliven my crew? You shall have 30 guineas. But I must have the march today. We leave tomorrow."

As soon as the officer had departed the composer set to work; and in less than a quarter of an hour the march was ready.

Later in the day, when Haydn had returned from an errand, he decided that his new patron should have three or more compositions from which to choose. He therefore sat down and wrote two more marches.

That night, the naval officer returned, listened to the first march, said, "That one will be satisfactory," and departed after declining to listen to the others.

Quotation for Today

GOD often comforts us, not by changing the circumstances of our lives, but by changing our attitude toward them.—S. H. B. Masterman.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What are the factors, according to Roger W. Babson, which "spell higher prices for stocks"?

2. What month of 1938 was the best in the history of air traffic in the United States?

3. The American arms industry has virtually ceased accepting airplane orders from what country?

4. How did Chamberlain fare in the recent British straw vote?

5. What large corporation is rehiring 35,000 men, and is rescinding its 10-30 per cent pay cuts, affecting 30,000 regular workers?

6. When are America's 2,225,000 cotton growers to vote on crop control? Is consumption of cotton increasing?

7. What are the immediate plans of Eduard Beneš, who recently resigned as President of Czechoslovakia?

8. What country marked, on Oct. 18, its twentieth anniversary, but without rejoicing?

9. What plan is proposed by Secretary of Labor Perkins to end the strife between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO?

10. Is Station WLW expected to continue radiocasting with a power of 500 kilowatts—ten times that of the next largest stations in America?

11. What South American country has been requested by Germany to withdraw its Ambassador? Why?

12. Is it true that President Roosevelt is cool toward civil service reforms?

13. What large Chinese city has fallen into Japanese hands, after an amazing campaign of only 10 days?

14. Is it true that United States investments overseas exceed $15,000,000,000?

15. What important experiment in football scoring is to be made when Detroit plays Santa Clara?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Suspicious

"Now, Willie, I want the truth about this homework of yours. Did your father get any help from you?"—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Had It

W. Gallacher, the M. P. for West Fife, caused laughter in the House of Commons when Mr. G. B. Shaw had to take the oath in order to testify to the qualifications for standing bail.

"The Magistrate," he stated, "said to Mr. Shaw: 'Are you worth £200?' Mr. Shaw cocked his head slightly to one side and said: 'Well, I won't say that, but I have got £200.'"—Montreal Star.

Still Life

A small girl was taken to the natural history museum.

On her return father asked how she had enjoyed herself.

"Very much, daddy," said the child. "Mummy took me to a dead circus."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Helping Out

"Your school report is disgraceful, Bobby. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Dad, you promised me $5 if I brought home a good report, and mummy told me you couldn't afford it."—Detroit Free Press.

—Sunset

Monitor Camera Club from W. H. Wagoner, Merchantville, N. Y.

Shock Troops Brave the Tempest

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An easy one to start off the week—having to do with some of nature's busiest workers:

ABC ZXCYZDC ZEFGA HCZXCY IZJ IFA EKLJ Z AYCC Z NKKA ZJE Z BZGN OJ EOZPCACY. HCZXCYQ ZYC CQRCIOZGGS ZECRA ZA PZWOJD AYCCQ NZGG OJ ZJS EOYCIAOKJ ABCS ECQOYC.

A Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

(1) Maps. (2) Frank. (3) Branch of a horn. (4) Recount. (5) A kind of fly. (6) Thoroughfare.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Kenmore, N. Y., reader: Following the usual rules, change MEAL to SACK in 5 moves.

What Are the Dimensions?

The area of a rectangle is 800 square feet. If the length and width of the rectangle are each increased by 20 per cent, the area will be increased by 44 per cent. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words and their synonyms to be paired off as indicated by the example checked:

1	pictorial	devout	
2	obstinate	plentiful	
3	trivial	graphic	1
4	benevolent	certain	
5	reverent	contrary	
6	spicy	petty	
7	evident	genteel	
8	abundant	peppery	
9	positive	manifest	
10	courteous	generous	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Bloomfield, N. J.

A laundryman could find little cause for rejoicing as he went his rounds one morning. His wife was ill, but unable to rest because she had to take care of two small children. Moreover, rain was coming down in torrents, and the children had to stay indoors. Nevertheless he managed to give out a cheery greeting to his customers.

At the home of newcomers to the city, the lady of the house inquired after his children. He admitted his concern for them and his wife. Without hesitation his customer suggested, "Tell me where you live, and I'll see if I can be of some help."

He protested that it would be too much trouble for her, but the woman persisted. So he gave her directions for reaching his home, some two miles distant.

Shortly after he left the house, the woman donned her raincoat and drove to the laundryman's home. She introduced herself to the wife and comforted her as best she could. Making friends with the children, she took them with her and kept them at her home all day, busy and happy with games and a luncheon that they chose themselves.

In the evening she returned the children to the mother, and was gratified that the woman had been able to rest quietly all the day. A few days later the little family called to express their gratitude for the help so lovingly extended. The wife was completely recovered, and said that the act of kindness had restored her faith and courage.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arteaga, Don Luis (dōn lōō-ēs' är'-tā-ä'-gä) — New Chilean Foreign Minister.

Dushenoff, Admiral K. I. (dōō-shä'-nōf) — Commander of the Soviet Northern Fleet.

Gestapo (gĕ-shtä'-pō) — The secret police imported to Austria by Germany.

Hu Chi-tsai, Dr. (hōō' jē'-tsī') — Chinese delegate to the League of Nations.

Jaksch, Wenzel (vĕn'-tsĕl yäksh) — Non-Nazi German leader of the German Social Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia, who went to England to seek aid for fugitives from Sudeten areas.

Kybal, Vlastimil (vläs'-tyi-mil kĭ'-bäl) — Czech Minister to Mexico.

Meirinkai (mā'-rĭn'-kī') — Strong nationalist society of Japan.

Potemkin, Vladimir P. (vläd'-ĭ-mir pō-tĕm'-kin) — First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia.

Schwellenbach, Lewis B. (shwĕl'-ĕn-bäk) — U. S. Senator (D.) of Washington.

Valenti, Girolamo (jē-rō'-lä-mō vä-lĕn'-tē) — Chairman of the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bratislava (brä'-tĭ-slä'-vä) — Border town at the junction of the German, Hungarian, and Czech frontiers on the Danube.

Herriot, Edouard (ĕ'-rē'-ō') — President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Petržalka (pĕt'-rzh-äl'-ka) — Town which marks the frontier of German-occupied territory on the border of Czechoslovakia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach, boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: Nowadays a man is judged by the company he keeps solvent.

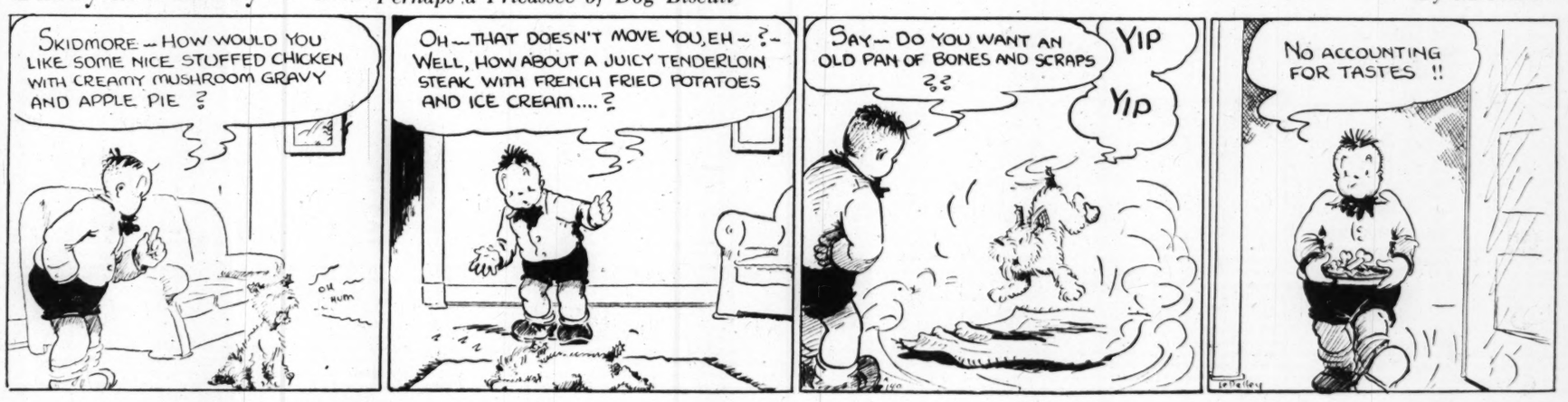
Brandon Sun: We understand Mussolini does not favor a plebiscite for the majority in Ethiopia.

Milwaukee Journal: Gone are many of the older rules for success. The fellow who never watched the clock has lost his job as a radio announcer.

Toronto Star: "The sawdust resulting from the sawing of a diamond is black." Just thought we'd let you know in case you were thinking of sawing any diamonds on the clean tablecloth.

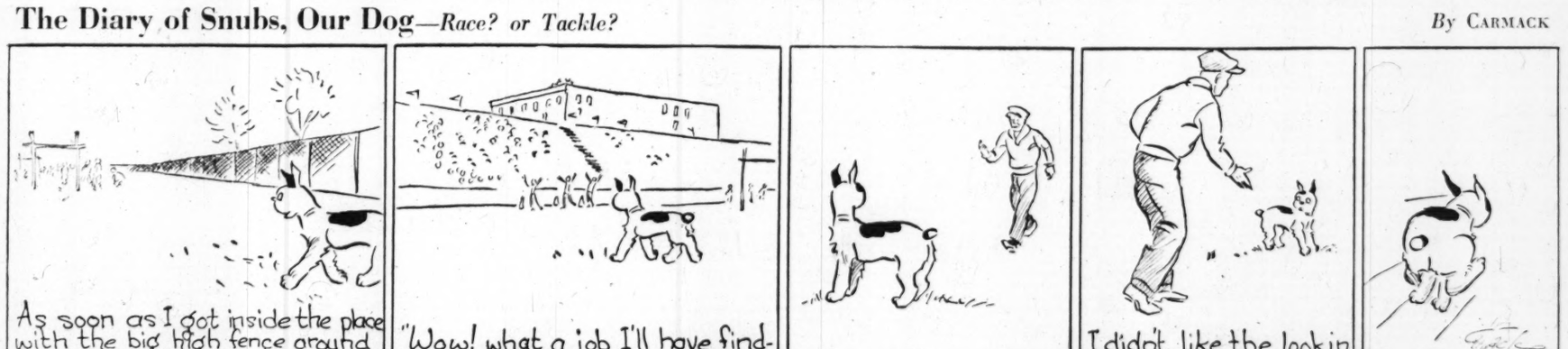
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Perhaps a Fricassee of Dog Biscuit*

By Le Pelley


SKIDMORE — HOW WOULD YOU LIKE SOME NICE STUFFED CHICKEN WITH CREAMY MUSHROOM GRAVY AND APPLE PIE ?
OH — THAT DOESN'T MOVE YOU, EH — ? — WELL, HOW ABOUT A JUICY TENDERLOIN STEAK WITH FRENCH FRIED POTATOES AND ICE CREAM.... ?
SAY — DO YOU WANT AN OLD PAN OF BONES AND SCRAPS ??
YIP
YIP
NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Race? or Tackle?*

By Carmack


As soon as I got inside the place with the big high fence around it yesterday, I saw that it was a football field and a game was about to begin ——
"Wow! what a job I'll have finding the Boss in that crowd!" I said tomyself as I headed for the grandstand ——
But suddenly a fellow called me ——
I didn't like the look in his eye and my sniffer told me he wasn't as friendly as he looked —
So I took to my heels ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Such Is Fame*

By The Hagers

ALL WORK THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS CURTAILED TO WATCH THE NEW STATUE UNVEILED.
THE MAYOR QUACKED, "OUR CITY'S GIFT WILL HONOR ONE WHO'S TIRELESS THRIFT,
IN PLANTING SEEDS AND NUTS EACH FALL, PERPETUATES THE WOODS FOR ALL.
SO, WADDLES, NOW THE FLAGS PLEASE FURL. OUR BENEFACTOR—FLUFF, THE SQUIRREL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is Hullism Passing?

NO DOUBT, the system of freer trade for which Secretary Hull is now the world's chief spokesman, has suffered a setback by the Munich settlement. Within the German orbit there will now be attracted nations which have been uncertain as to their allegiance. In economic affairs this means an accession to German bilateralism; in other words, to a barter form of international trade. Such an arrangement is dramatically opposed to Secretary Hull's multilateralism; in other words, to equality of trading for everybody. To that extent, therefore, Hullism has suffered a setback.

But the crucial question is how the Munich settlement will react upon Britain's foreign trade policy. Under Mr. Runciman, the British have been tinkering with the German system of parceling out trade. Britain, too, is something of a bilateral bargainer. A baker's dozen of Britain's commercial treaties offend the spirit if not the letter of the Hull method. But Mr. Hull has always felt that Britain's trade policy is not so rooted in bilateralism that it cannot retreat. In the current negotiations in Washington he is asking for just such a retreat in respect of the Ottawa arrangements.

These arrangements link the British Empire together in a series of trade concessions which are not available to outsiders. They have especially hit American trade. The object of the Anglo-American negotiations is to bargain a cut in America's tariffs (which, under the Hull system, would inure to the benefit of all exporting countries) in return for a relaxation of the Ottawa preferences. The bargain has not yet been struck. Reports from London indicate that a snag has appeared since the settlement at Munich.

The surmise is that Britain has gone back to a crossroads to ponder a permanent turning. Shall she co-operate with America in giving an example to the world that a free field and no favor is the only sure foundation of an economic world order? Or shall she acknowledge that the German method of *sauve qui peut* is the only possible approach in a selfish world?

Britain's problems are so vast and complicated that only the temerarious would counsel the universalist course without recognizing its difficulties for Britain. To throw in her economic lot with America is to indulge in a gamble. She will loosen her ties with the Dominions for the sake of a rapprochement with America, the political implications of which may not be welcomed in the United States. It is a great chance to take. But the world order of which Mr. Hull is the remaining exponent is the only alternative to anarchy, and it will be brought that much nearer to realization if the nucleus is still upheld by such great powers as the United States and the United Kingdom.

Canton

THE home of China's new nationalism has fallen to Japan almost without resistance. It was from Canton that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and later, by different methods, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek spread the invigorating doctrines of national unity, freedom and strength which have largely accounted for China's amazing struggle against the invader. But sentimental losses are only secondary in the fall of Canton. To the Chinese Nationalists its greatest present value was as a vital supply depot.

To the troops which have been making Japan pay dearly for every foot of advance up the Yangtse the manner of Canton's fall and the cutting off of foreign munitions may prove more discouraging blows than the already discounted loss of Hankow. It is really the connection which Canton and the Canton-Hankow railway gave with Hong Kong that counts rather than Canton itself. For with this last rail supply line gone China faces the question of how to maintain organized resistance with only the munitions and materials which can be hauled in from French Indo-China, Burma or Russia.

Of course the Chinese defense has not hoped to match Japan in mechanized might, but for anything more than passive resistance some equipment is required and China produces little herself. If the Nationalists retain the will to fight —which appears to have been so discouragingly lacking at Canton—they can keep on for years with guerrilla warfare. But Canton is probably the severest loss so far suffered and unless countered by an early success its effects will not be long in appearing.

The most interesting of these may turn up, not in China but in Moscow. If Russia should prefer to stop Japan on the Yangtse rather than the Amur, China could find partial compensation for Canton in new help from the Soviets.

Quotations for Appeasement

EVEN in his moments of wildest optimism, that admirable minor poet, William Edward Hickson, can hardly have hoped that his work would be mentioned in the same breath with that of Shakespeare. Still less can he have foreseen that this exaltation would be owed to no less a person than the Prime Minister of Great Britain, or that, at a crisis of history, Shakespeare, and himself would be called upon to express the foreign policy of the English Government.

Yet this, in fact, is precisely what has happened. For Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking to the crowd which had assembled at Heston to see him off on his third flight to Germany, declared that he based himself on Hickson's famous words,

> If at first you don't succeed,
> Try, try, try again,

hoping, by means of the fundamentals of policy thus enunciated, to bring about the result foreseen by Shakespeare,

> Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy is the subject of great dispute; but none will regret that he seems inclined to return to the old Parliamentary habit of literary quotation. In this he is supported by his colleagues, Sir John Simon, who before now has laid "The Hunting of the Snark" under heavy contribution in his speeches. Speeches generally show a certain unity of temper, and a noble extract does much to set the tone of an address. Therefore, in the interests of international appeasement, a movement might possibly be encouraged for more and better quotations.

Relief From Relief

GOOD news falls from the lips of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. Under the sunshine of private re-employment the WPA rolls have been shrinking, he says, and he expects an early curtailment of WPA spending to lead to a permanent reduction after July 1. Mr. Hopkins remarks, however, that it is not yet sure whether the available funds for WPA can be spread out to suffice until March 1, as asked by President Roosevelt.

The Administrator seems not to have mentioned that this was more than a request by the President; it was an instruction by Congress when it voted the $1,425,000,000 special appropriation for recovery and relief last June. Congress was then fully aware of the relief needs generated by the business recession, and these needs have since been assuaged. Since the New Deal goes in so enthusiastically for breaking precedents, it might be suggested to Mr. Hopkins that he could do an excellent job of precedent breaking by actually turning back an unexpended balance after March 1.

Child Labor Outlawed

THE ban on child labor in the United States which goes into effect as part of the Fair Labor Standards Act is the fifth attempt to outlaw on a Federal scale the employment of child workers. On grounds of perseverance as well as for other reasons, the movement deserves to succeed.

First, there was the Federal Child Labor Act of 1916, undertaking to close interstate commerce to establishments employing children under fourteen years old. This was held unconstitutional by a five-to-four decision. There followed an effort to suppress such products by a prohibitive tax; this, too, was held unconstitutional in 1923.

Then began the endeavor to obtain ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. This gained at length the approval of twenty-eight states, but there were doubts of its wisdom, and interest lagged. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the NRA codes the fourth effort was made, which resulted in a very marked reduction of child labor while the Blue Eagle lasted.

Now the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 moves to end child labor in much the same way as did the ill-fated act of 1916. It forbids the shipment in interstate commerce of any products made by children under sixteen years old, or under eighteen in hazardous industries. From this it will be seen that the age level sought has been raised by two years or more in the interval since the first attempt.

Within that interval a striking success has been obtained in a parallel direction by the spread of anti-child-labor legislation in the individual States. Practically all the States now have such laws forbidding employment of children under fourteen, and ten States, including several important industrial ones, have lately raised the minimum age to sixteen. Hence the principal effect of the Federal law now will be to establish a uniformly higher minimum and to buttress the enforcement of State acts.

The extent of popular conversion to the idea of suppressing child labor is probably a factor in a heightened prospect that this portion of the present statute will pass the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. It is generally believed that the more liberal make-up of the Court now will assure the law's being held constitutional—that the minority view of 1918 will prevail. In that event, there will follow an important new undertaking in concurrent enforcement of similar laws by State and Federal authorities.

Worth Waiting For

Black Hen's Eggs

On a Scottish Island

"WAIT a bit, Jock. Are the eggs there?" Annie had jumped off her bicycle and was addressing Susie Munn's pony, which, unattended, was pulling a cart of farm produce along a Scottish island waterfront. The intelligent little animal halted, and Annie, after noting the baskets, proceeded on her way, but a mischievous smile which had not been there before was sparkling in her eyes.

She made part of a lovely picture as she rode along with the breeze ruffling her hair. Village roofs and heather hills, blue water and mountains, fishing boats and an old harbor wall. At a quaint shop, with a many-paned window, she dismounted. This was Munn's, and after ordering a few items, she added, demurely, "And I'd like a dozen black hen's eggs." Mrs. Munn gave her a canny look. "Lass, I never heard tell o' them. If ye're set on sich, then ye'll hae to do the picking oot." And to her surprise Annie agreed to do so!

There was another customer there—Miss Georgie Todd, who owned the bakery—and she commented, dryly, "Young folk ken a heap nowadays." Then she asked, impatiently, "What's keeping Susie?"

"She's maybe run in for a blink at the dress Jeanie Weir is making for her," explained Susie's mother. "But she'll be sending Jock along."

"That'll help—the way yon pownie daunders."

"He doesna daunder. He comes straight as any pownie could. I'll be getting your ither stuff ready, meanwhile." Then a few minutes later, "There he is the noo. Awa' doon frae there, Jock," as a small hoof pawed the door-sill. "Ye'll get your sweetie when Susie comes."

Jock, however, refused to budge, so Mrs. Munn held a candy in the air, said, "Get doon first," and followed him as he backed to the road. Just then Susie appeared. "He's had one already," she called. Her mother, not quite [illegible] the words, hesitated, and in that moment, a glossy brown neck was stretched and the sugary morsel removed from her poised fingers. Susie came hurriedly, scolding Jock the while. "Ye randy, fine ye kenned ye were na to hae anither." But the loud crunching—a sound of deep satisfaction—continued unabashed.

When the eggs had been lifted to the ground, Miss Todd said, "Well, when's the picking oot to start?" Whereupon Annie made a show of studying the different lots, then selected the largest in each basket and placed them in her lap. "There you are! Twelve black hen's eggs."

The others stared at them. "Ye canna be sure they are." And Annie, the chuckle breaking through, replied, "Can ye be sure they're not?"

Mrs. Munn saw the joke, laughed and affectionately shook a finger, but Miss Todd had little sense of humor. "So," she exclaimed in scandalized tones, "it was an excuse to tak' the brawest ones! Annie Duff, I wonder at ye!"

"Hoots, Georgie," cried Mrs. Munn, "d'ye no' ken a bit o' daffin whan ye see it?" Then, "I'll bring a bag for your eggs, lassie."

"They're no' her eggs," snapped Georgie. "She should hae big and sma' the same as ither folk."

"Of course!" Annie was replacing them hastily. "It was just fun. I saw these prize-winners when I stopped Jock round in the bay."

"And ye're to hae them," insisted Mrs. Munn. "It's worth it and mair, for a guid laugh." But Georgie uneasily put in a protest. "Is sic a prank a'thegither honest? We maun be sure when we gie approval."

"Georgie Todd," this with comic exasperation, "folk would trust ye wi' siller, aye and willing, but tuts, can ye no' learn to laugh?"

"I'll laugh when I see fit." The statement was tart, but the manner reassured, so jovial Mrs. Munn tried to make a bargain.

"Black hen's eggs for ye, Georgie, if ye'll just gie your word no' to say a wheesh aboot this the day."

"Am I the one to blether?" was the stern query.

"Indeed no! And when ye've given your word—!" Then, confidentially, "I'm keen to try this egg business on Tibby Laird."

But at that Georgie balked. "I havna given my word. Ye'd be meaning the trick honest, but ithers mightna. I willna be party to it."

"Then I'll try it this verra day—afore the whole toon kens! Susie'll gie ye your eggs. Mixed ones."

Next moment she was hastening towards a shop at the end of Townhead, eager to laugh with her friendly competitor when she had discovered what was meant by "black hen's eggs."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Rearmament: Hoover Economics in the New Deal

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT appears to have found in rearmament a project which is generally endorsed under present world conditions. While it is yet only in the formative stage, and hence too young to have aroused all possible sources of opposition, the fact is that since he sounded out public opinion last week with the announcement that his whole budget is being overhauled because of national defense considerations there has been almost unanimous approval.

All of the well known political commentators and newspaper columnists from generally pro-New Deal Jay Franklin to arch anti-New Deal Mark Sullivan have approved—including Westbrook Pegler, the rugged individualist of the lot and the most unpredictable.

So far as letter writers to Washington are an indication of public thinking the verdict is the same. There has been only a small volume of mail to the White House on the subject so far, but what there is is entirely on the side of approval. By contrast, when the naval expansion bill was pending in Congress last spring the letters on this subject were over 90 per cent against a bigger Navy. That they were not proportionately indicative of sentiment was demonstrated by the big majority by which the Navy bill was passed. But if Congress approved when 90 per cent of the White House letter writers were against a measure it seems likely that it will approve by an even larger majority when the White House mail bags show a majority favoring substantial American armament.

* * *

The approval the project has obtained from these two sources is an important element in the program. Mr. Roosevelt carefully made his announcement of arming plans in vague form. Had the reaction been unfavorable he could have moulded armament within narrow limits without appearing to have retreated from his intentions. Since the reaction is favorable the chances are that the Administration will go far. Just how far has still to be determined. But if the vaguest outlines which Mr. Roosevelt sketched at his press conference were sufficient to startle Europe and result in a wave of criticism in the German press, the final details are almost certain to produce even more of a sensation.

The pump-priming possibilities of extensive rearmament are a factor pushing decisions in the direction of bigger arms expenditures. Whereas most Roosevelt recovery programs have aimed to put money into the hands of the ultimate consumer—the man at the bottom—rearmament means primarily putting money into big industry at the top, in capital goods. Putting money in at the top on the theory that it will trickle down through to the bottom, starting the whole economic machine moving in the process, was the formula of the Hoover Administration. Many Roosevelt economic advisers have come to the conclusion that it might be well to try a little of this method along with the customary New Deal spending at the bottom.

* * *

But there is a powerful consideration acting as a brake on too extensive rearmament. A question being asked repeatedly by more thoughtful persons is whether economic regimentation is the price which democracies must pay to achieve military strength comparable to that which Germany has achieved through its regimented economic and industrial structure. For example, Can the American aircraft industry be keyed to the production speed of the German industry without a degree of Government control inconsistent with a free economy? A private manufacturer is not inclined to spend heavily on plant expansion when its only use is a possibly short-time military demand. He would be left with expensive and useless equipment which under normal conditions would bankrupt him.

To arm the United States as Germany has been armed would probably mean a degree of regimentation quite outside the scope of the American concept of private enterprise or of a free social order. For the Administration to embark on such extensive rearmament would rouse all the forces of opposition to regimentation. To rouse such opposition is something most officials of the Administration do not desire. And they have no intention of so doing. Therefore while on the one hand they are drafting an armament program to give maximum implementation to American diplomacy, they are also guiding it in such a way as to involve a minimum of regimentation.

The result is likely to be primary emphasis on the Navy and Air Force—considered vital fields of expansion by both State Department and military officials —and minimum emphasis on a bigger Army. The difficult decisions will arise out of questions as to how far industry is to be keyed to war production by encouragement of plant expansion and revision. There must be some of this if America's air strength is to be expanded materially. But a vast deal can be done towards armed strength without such tampering with normal industrial processes. For example, more airplanes would be useless to Army and Navy alike until extensive new ground facilities have been built. The military landing fields in existence are crammed to the utmost now to take care of the planes the two services have. Navy yards and bases are similarly taxed to capacity by the fleet now being built. Before many more ships are added there must be expansion of shore stations. Thus by no means all of the bigger arms budget will go into actual arms.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Righteousness and Conflict

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the saddest things about the recent crisis in England was that, on the part of the Government, there seemed to be so little expectation that, in the event of a clash, the righteousness of a cause would give strength to the arm that supported it. A more or less panic-stricken survey of the material armaments and general preparedness involved on each side seems to have been the main consideration. That, and of course the natural and justifiable desire to avoid the horrors of war. The result was a dishonorable peace that is no peace.

The fact is that, for a number of years, there has been an insidious effort to suggest that, in a war, there is little difference between the combatants, when it comes to examining the justice of their cause; that it is almost impossible to name the aggressor; that, in fact (for this is what it comes to), there is little difference between good and evil.

Granted that, in a dispute, even the side obviously nearest right is not guiltless, it yet remains essential that the moral opinion of the world should support that side, for it is only step by step that human progress is made. It is just this difference in the righteousness of a cause, which the human mind for various reasons, selfish, weak, malicious or mistaken, seeks to evade, which will always be the determining factor in a conflict, whatever the armaments involved, when once the world comes even in a degree to put faith in righteousness first.

London — A. B. D.

Col. Lindbergh's Reports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Veneration of the British peerage shines out from "Clearway's" recent column in a fashion slightly disturbing. Why is it that when Lady Astor takes issue with a group of Russian aviators you promptly write, "Lady Astor scotches the charges. . . ." Now "scotches" is a fairly definitive verb. Its use associates the Monitor with Lady Astor's position. Perhaps Lady Astor is right. But are you so sure?

"Clearway" goes on to further discredit the story that Colonel Lindbergh minimized Russia's air strength in British ears by stating in slighting terms that it appears to have emanated from "a leftist organ not notable for its veracity." It is generally known that the organ to which he refers is "The Week," written in London by Claude Cockburn. Some seven years ago Claude Cockburn was a Washington correspondent of the London Times so highly regarded by that eminent and anything but radical journal that he was offered almost any position on its staff if he would reconsider his resignation. But he resigned and established a weekly news sheet in London.

His sheet has been phenomenally successful. It is leftish, yes, but so highly regarded as a source of information that you will find on its subscription list the names of most people in England who are trying to keep in close touch with affairs, including archbishops and beer barons. "Not notable for its veracity" is a prejudiced phrase which is extremely controversial. I recently went over a dozen back issues of "The Week" published about six months ago to check on its accuracy and found it stood up extremely well.

As for what Colonel Lindbergh said. There is no doubt whatever that he did report in London his opinion of the vast superiority of the German over the Russian air force. He didn't mean to insult anyone, nor did he. But he did tell his friends in the British air force exactly what conclusions he had reached from his observations in both Germany and Russia—conclusions to the advantage of Germany. He also told the same conclusions to American military attachés in London, who reported back here.

Washington — H. K. C.

Commentator's Note:

The item in question was merely a contraction of the news of the day. Lady Astor denied that Colonel Lindbergh made the revelations attributed to him at a certain time and place, and a press service reported that the organ mentioned was responsible for circulating the story. As the critic points out in his defense of the weekly news sheet in question, whether the organ was notable for its veracity introduces a controversial claim. Clearway withdraws the comment. As to whether what Colonel Lindbergh said was true or not: the column was not attempting to determine that.

In Time of Crisis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

God is a very real help to thousands and in such times of crisis as the one recently experienced London's churches of every denomination were filled to overflowing. St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey were constantly open for prayer. Each morning at 10:15 a. m. a most helpful fifteen-minute service was broadcast, and during the week of the crisis the first prayers were for Germany and Herr Hitler and then for heads of governments everywhere. Innumerable people joined in this daily service.

Farnborough, England — L. L. G.

"What a Hair-Do Can Do"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are you willing to assume responsibility for having instigated the following, apropos of your editorial "What a Hair-Do Can do"?:

> To knot her knot on top?
> Or not
> On top to knot?
> Which shall milady let her
> "Hair-do" do?
>
> If knot is not on top
> Is knot
> Still styled topknot
> In this new uplift movement—
> "High 'hair-do'"?

Alton, Ill. — E. L. R.

[Editor's Note: Hardly!]

Airliner in Flames—ALL SAFE

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The press sometimes has a subtle way of abusing its traditional freedom. On the last page of a prominent newspaper was an inconspicuous story of an airliner that came down in flames with eleven passengers—safely.

In all fairness, why not put that on the front page with a heavy headline, as they would have done if it had crashed.

Boston. — P. L.